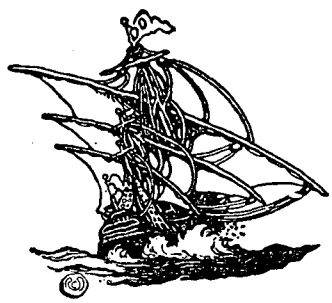
THE
SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY
AUGUST 15, 1926



Three Strikes
Robert W. Bruère

Serious Thinkers and the Big Parade
Neva R. Deardorff

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THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

Vol. LVI, No. 10 August 15, 1926

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THE Survey has to announce one of those joyous casualties which overtake the staff operations of a national organization. Namely, the marriage at San Francisco, July 31, of Ann Reed Brenner, secretary of Survey Associates, to Dr. Lovell Langstroth, member of the faculty of the University Medical College, a practising physician and scientist doing creative work in metabolic experimentation. Dr. and Mrs. Langstroth are to be addressed at 3221 Washington Street, San Francisco. While this means that the secretary of Survey Associates leaves New York for California, our hope is that it does not mean the severance of her relationships with us; but, rather, that she may become our all-around commissioner to the Pacific Coast, as she was on her mission there in the months just past.

There is no one who has given herself so unstintedly to our common project, who has thrown herself into it with such living faith, winning for it support and giving to it ideas and purpose and beauty. Her work has registered itself in such tangible and various achievements as our mounting membership roster, the Founders Fund which has made the adventure of The Survey Graphic possible, and the Graphic's explorings in those fields where the arts touch the common life, where art itself becomes a well spring of social integration and impulse.

TO the list of women referees in juvenile courts, add one. To the list of literary women referees in juvenile courts, add one. To the list of literary women referees in juvenile courts who write for The Survey, add one. Eleanor Rowland Wembridge joins that small but distinguished roster, which already includes Miriam Van Waters of Los Angeles and Mary Edna McChristie of Cincinnati, by accepting appointment to that office in Judge Eastman's court in Cleveland.

The Gist of It

ONE of the less dignified members of The Survey staff wanted to call the leading article of this issue Three Strikes: Who's Out?—being mindful of the double connotation which the title as it stands must needs have in this day and age even in the mind of a seasoned matron of a house of refuge. But though the great American public has not yet learned to take its industrial problems with half the fervor it lavishes on a ball game, it seemed infra dig to put the two subjects too nearly on a level. We have ceased to take our politics seriously, to be sure, but we must at least struggle on with the ethical-social-economic issues of management and employment. There lie the stakes of our present civilization (p. 533).

RAZZING the National Conference is comparatively easy, but making constructive suggestions for its rehabilitation in terms of job-analysis is quite another thing. Miss Deardorff offers some original observations (p. 536) which will be read with the greater interest because as a member of the conference executive committee and head of one of its divisions she speaks from a position of vantage.

MORE than two years have passed since Herbert C. Parsons, deputy commissioner and secretary of the Massachusetts State Commission on Probation, last wrote for these pages. Then (May 15, 1924) he told of a long-term study of the effects of probation. Now (p. 540) he traces the service of a device so sensible that it is hard to believe it is still exceptional.

IN that favorite fishpond of Fourth of July and Congressional orators, not to mention Nordic tractarians—the contribution of the foreign-born to the social burdens of America—two social workers have done some casting of their own. Bailey Burritt, general director, and Irma M. Reilly, chief statistician, of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, present some interesting and reassuring catches on p. 541.

SOUTHERNER born and bred, teacher of political economy in the South's most distinguished University—or one of them—Broadus Mitchell writes with feeling and authority of the call for a new education for the New South (p. 543).

"ASK DUBLIN," is an habitual formula when deathrates, birthrates, statistical generalizations of many sorts, are in question. From his vantage point in the Metropolitan Life he writes this time of one of the less spectacular phases of our changing picture of life-and-death—the problem of the aged who die, and the middle-aged who don't die till they become aged (p. 545).

EDITH S. BRYAN, who sketches a broad foundation for the training of the public health nurse, is assistant professor of public health nursing at the University of California.

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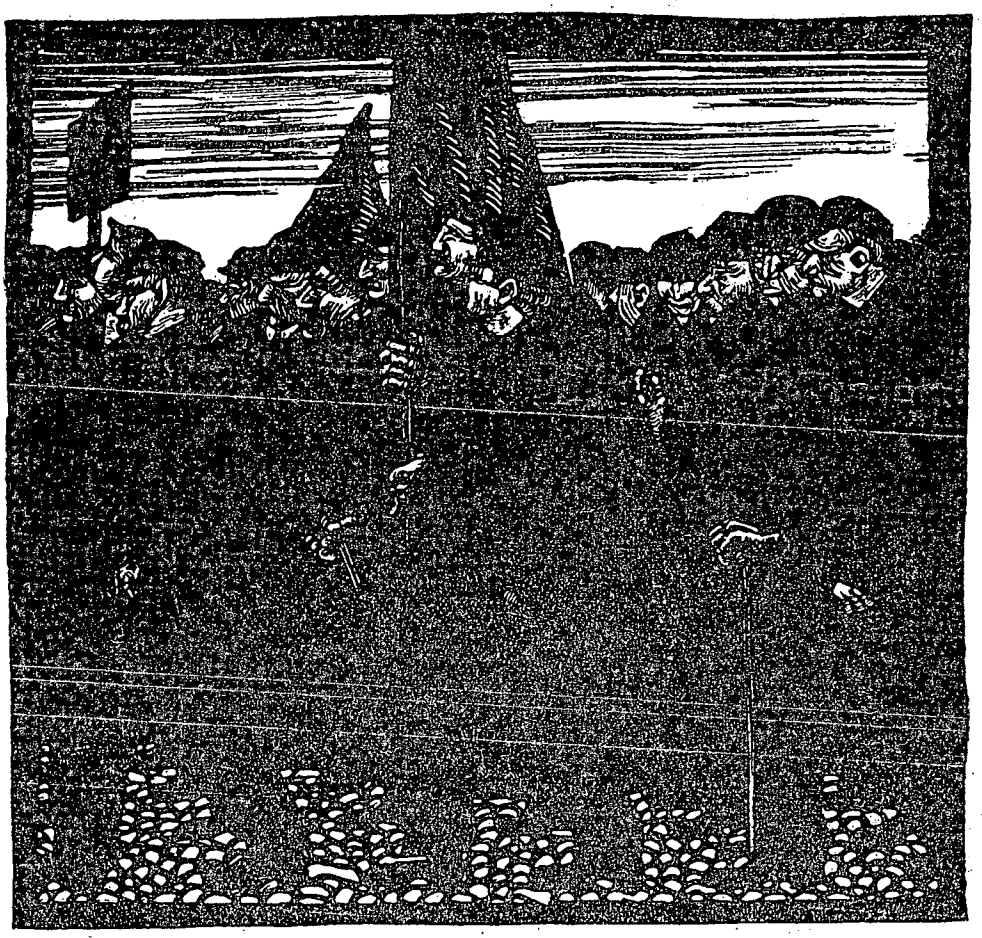

Karl Feyerabend in Greifenkalendar 1925

STRIKERS: CONTINENTAL STYLE

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THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

August 15
1926

Volume LVI
No. 10

Three Strikes

By Robert W. Bruère

WHEN we talk of public opinion as a decisive influence in the settlement of industrial disputes and of the public interest as the major consideration by which the disputants should be guided, we generally seem to imply that the Public is in some mystical way the custodian of certain absolute standards of good and right whose validity transcends ordinary individual volition. *Vox populi, vox Dei!*

As a matter of actual experience, how effective is public opinion in industrial disputes and by what ethical concepts is it guided?

Three strikes, recently over or in process as this is written, throw some interesting light on the question.

There is the strike of the motormen, switchmen and power house men of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York, the strike of the International Ladies Garment Workers in the same city, and the strike of the United Mine Workers of America in West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania. As stated by one or other of the principals, each of these disputes involves a clear-cut question of ethics to which, under the traditional view of public opinion and public morals, one should be able reasonably to expect a clear-cut public response.

IN a public statement summarizing the history and cause of the first of these strikes, President Hedley of the Interborough Company defined the central issue in the following sentences:

> It is perfectly clear that the action taken by the representatives of the subway motormen and switchmen, after a contract had been regularly negotiated and signed by the duly authorized representatives of both parties, was pure nullification and secession. Under the circumstances, any arbitration with the seceders would establish a precedent that would probably destroy for the future any possibility of having contracts worked out by negotiation, conciliation and collective bargaining.

This appeal to the public to uphold the sanctity of contracts is widely assumed to have had a decisive effect upon the failing course of the strike.

How effective was it? To what extent was it responsible for the unusually genial and patient attitude of the public toward the impairment of a service which even at its best is a favorite butt of public criticism?

The facts leading up to the strike are not in controversy. During May and June a wage contract was negotiated between the company and its employes, organized in a company union, the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employes. The general committee of the Brotherhood, consisting of sixty-two delegates representing thirty-two groups in the working force, conducted the negotiations on behalf of the men. A demand for a wage increase was made. This was pressed by the representatives of the motormen and switchmen, who wanted their rates advanced, in the case of the motormen from their existing rates of from 69 to 82 cents an hour to a flat rate of one dollar an hour, and in the case of the switchmen from their existing rate of from 58 to 61 cents, to a flat rate of 75 cents an hour. In a series of conferences with the representatives of the various groups, the president of the company appeared with its financial records and convinced the majority of them that no money was available to meet their request:

> I stated [he said] that if the company had the money I should be glad to see to it that all the members of the Brotherhood receive a 5 per cent increase. I said I was in favor of this without regard to any economic question, because the men had voluntarily reduced their wages 10 per cent to save the company from a receivership four years ago. Five per cent was restored to them three years ago. To restore the additional 5 per cent during the current year, however, would make it impossible, in my judgment, for the company to meet its imperative obligations.

On June 30, the general committee, by a vote of fifty-

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three to five—two members were absent, and two refrained from voting—adopted a resolution in favor of continuing for another year the existing wage rates and working conditions.

Among the five members who voted against the resolution were the representatives of the motormen and switchmen. After their defeat, they appealed to the general committee to submit their wage demands to arbitration by a special body provided in such cases by the constitution of the Brotherhood, but "the general committee declined to ask for arbitration on behalf of the motormen and switchmen only, because they were convinced that the company had no money with which to pay any increased wages to anyone." They then returned to the locals whom they represented, and recommended a strike, not only for their wage demands, but for the recognition of an independent union, the Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union, which they proceeded to organize on the alleged ground that the Brotherhood was not properly representative, but a tool of the management.

Thus they became guilty of "pure nullification and secession."

BUT even in the initial stages of the strike this ethical issue did not cut much figure in the newspaper headlines or in general discussion. Seasoned newspaper reporters had their eyes on two possibilities which they believed might arouse the public much more than any question of legal ethics—possibilities suggested by the swift resolution of two previous strikes. Would the men be able to cripple the service sufficiently to exasperate the public against the management? If the management could recruit a sufficient number of strike-breakers to maintain reasonable service, would the employment of "green" men result in some accident which would have the same effect? The last big strike on the Interborough had occurred in 1919. It began on Sunday, August 17. Subway service was completely demoralized. No adequate provision had been made either by the city or the company against such an emergency. The strike ended on Monday evening, August 18, when the men accepted a compromise of a 25 per cent increase in wages and arbitration of their original demand for a 50 per cent increase, an eight hour day and a forty-eight hour week. In 1918, the motormen and switchmen of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system struck. A train operated by a "green" motorman was derailed, eighty-one persons were killed and some hundreds injured. The strike was immediately thereafter settled on the men's terms. The worldly-wise men of the press believed that the public would be guided, not by the ethics of contractual obligations, but by considerations of its own convenience and safety.

Initially not more than 5 per cent of the members of the Brotherhood struck, This "fighting minority" counted on a repetition of the experience of August 1919, to arouse a public clamor for service, to turn the tide of battle in their favor, and so win over the hesitant majority of the Brotherhood to their side. But this time neither the company nor the city was unprepared. Strike breakers were rapidly recruited, a system for training and supervising the green men had been carefully worked out; and on behalf of the municipal authorities, the Transit Commission, through its chief executive officer, Major Philip Mathews, who had served during the war with the rank of colonel as American operations officer at Marshall Foch's headquarters, held a steadying and systematizing hand on the auxillary transportation facilities of the community—busses, taxis, and the like—and kept traffic moving. The police department placed its men in every subway station, on almost every car, and at every power house. In spite of the defection of a few powerhouse men from the Brotherhood, it was obvious before the strike was a week old that it was lost.

The strike went into effect on July 6; on July 22 the strikers admitted their defeat. Even the company then overlooked their breach of contract and announced that it would take them back, not as a group, but as individuals. For as a condition of employment, the company requires all men who enter its service to sign an individual contract in which they "expressly agree" that they "are not and will not become identified in any manner with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, or with any other association of street railway or other employes, with the exception of the Brotherhood, and the Voluntary Relief Department of the Company." A few men refused to accept these terms. They insisted that the company must take them back as a group through the agency of their strike leaders. Their insistence was ignored. They decided to renew the strike. But they were a forlorn hope and they soon conformed to the company's conditions or faded from the picture.

Now, a significant fact in connection with this strike is that everybody, including the management, is agreed that the men are not receiving adequate wages for the work they do. In striking they contended that a contract that denied them a fair living was not binding. They are on call seven days a week, they share responsibility for the safe transportation of millions of people, their wages are less than bricklayers' wages. The public has it within its power to make their wages adequate by authorizing an increase in fare on the subways which the city owns. But in New York, the "five cent fare" has become a sacred slogan. There is a strong case for the social wisdom of its maintenance. The point is, however, that the public appears quite willing to disregard a just demand so long as it gets what it wants.

IN the Survey for July 1, I reviewed the history of the contract entered into by the bituminous coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, at Jacksonville, Florida, in the spring of 1924. A considerable number of operators who signed this agreement found that they could not operate under its terms without losing money. They shut down their mines. Later many of them, contending that by virtue of their inability to operate under it profitably the contract had ceased to exist, reopened their mines at wages below the contract scale. In various places the union is conducting strikes against these operators and has appealed for public support on the ground that the principle of the sanctity of contractual obligations is involved. No doubt it is. But coal is flowing into the markets in more than sufficient volume to meet all of the public's requirements. In spite of the fact that the miners' union has brought a suit to test the legal enforceability of the contract, the public disregards their appeal. Pragmatism would appear to be the basis of public morals in these cases. If the public is the mystical custodian of absolute standards

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of good and right, it keeps them hid under a bushel at its own convenience.

The strike of the ladies' garment workers in New York city again involves a nice question of ethics. For many years, approximately up to 1916, there were few groups of workers who could count on such active and sympathetic public interest and support. They make about four-fifths of the ready-made women's garments of the country. In the early days, their strikes were largely waged against the tenement sweat-shop. The activities of various groups of social reformers had got across to the public the fact that these sweatshops were dangerous centers for the breeding and spread of disease. The workers were fighting for the destruction of these pest holes; the menaced public backed the workers. Under pressure of public and private agencies, the sweatshops largely disappeared, and were superceded by modern manufacturing establishments—inside shops—for the production of women's wear. The existence of these relatively large factories made it possible for the workers to impose higher standards of wages than they had been able to enforce in the sweatshops.

IT may be that they overplayed their advantage. However this may be, many "inside" manufacturers began to look for ways of evading the pressure of the union. They hit upon the plan of becoming jobbers instead of manufacturers, that is to say, they continued to do all the business with the retailers, they bought the cloth, they controlled the designs, but instead of making the garments up themselves, they contracted this work out to submanufacturers, men with little capital, with no direct contact with the retail trade, dependent for all their business upon the jobbers who employed them. Thousands of these little submanufacturing shops spring up and disappear every season.

Since they are in effect agencies of the jobbers, the workers have attempted to hold the jobbers responsible for the maintenance of standards in them such as the jobbers accepted when they were manufacturers. But the jobbers refuse to accept this responsibility. They even refuse to limit the number of submanufacturers they employ and to cooperate with the union in their control. Before July 1 an advisory commission appointed by Governor Smith had for two years tried in vain to solve this problem. On July 1, the union called a strike to prevent the reestablishment of the sweatshop as the dominant influence in the industry.

According to the governor's advisory commission these sweatshops now do an annual business of about $250,000,000. They give their workers a yearly average of 26.8 weeks of full employment, as compared with an average for the inside shops of 37.4 weeks. They pay their employes an average wage of $26.40, as compared with $36 paid by the inside shops, and afford them average yearly earnings of $1,374.90 as compared with the inside shops' yearly wage of $1,750. But the public has not been made aware that the sweatshop has returned. It may be that, bad as many of these submanufacturing places are, the health authorities are preventing their becoming centers of communicable disease. Certainly the public is not concerning itself about the ethical question involved in the jobbers' contention that they are not responsible for the conditions maintained by their submanufacturers. The outcome of the strike will be determined by the relative staying power of the contestants.

Rollin Kirby in the New York World

THEY CAN'T HOLD THAT POSE FOREVER

THE subway motormen disregard a contract on economic grounds similar to those which bituminous coal operators advance when they say that their contract with the miners' union has ceased to be binding. The motormen are weak and suffer the penalty of contract breakers; the bituminous operators are strong and their conduct is publicly condoned on the ground of expediency. The jobbers in the women's garment industry evade the terms of their contract by a legalistic subterfuge and so long as the revived sweatshops are not seen as a menace to public health, their evasion is disregarded by the public.

All this is very confusing to those of us who assume that the public is the keeper of a mystical set of ethical standards, that ethical standards are immutable essences rather than emanations of the endlessly varying process of social adjustment. I put the problem to the ablest trade union leader I know in connection with the question of the future of the organized labor movement. "I am not a philosopher," said he, "but an executive. It is my business to meet each situation as it arises. But experience leads me to believe that that form of organization will survive which functions most effectively in the interest of industry and the public whose service is the reason for the existence of industry." If there is wisdom in this answer then there may be a fundamental wisdom in the pragmatism of public opinion.

In that case the time would seem to be ripe for a reappraisal of conventional and stereotyped attitudes toward industrial relations by all parties concerned, for a redefinition of the common law of industry on the basis of a critical, dispassionate and objective examination of actual experience. What are the forms of industrial relations and government that function most effectively in the common interest? Until we apply to human behavior the same method of scientific enquiry which as a matter of course we now apply to the behavior of physico-chemical elements, is it not inevitable that our efforts to appraise the merits of industrial disputes will continually land us in foggy ethical confusion?

Somewhere between the doctrinnaire attitude which keeps its "principles" inviolate and a new laissez-faire which would leave industrial relations wholly to trial by combat is a new vantage point from which the public can watch and participate creatively in these processes of adjustment. Who is now leading us toward that vantage point? Who is assembling the facts of current experience objectively and clearly enough so that they may be useful in freshly understanding the industrial issues of our own decade? It may not be enough to know what methods "work"; but is not such knowledge at least the beginning of wisdom?

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Serious Thinkers and the Big Parade

REORGANIZE the National Conference of Social Work? Why, certainly. Social workers, incorrigible improvers of everything and everybody, could hardly be expected to overlook the opportunities provided by their own most conspicuous institution.

The state of American social work and social workers is vastly changed from that mid-Victorian pioneer era when the National Conference started on its career. With all of the thrill that the early social workers must have felt, there must also have been a great loneliness and a great desire to foregather from time to time, to meet their own kind and to bolster up their courage. Necessarily there had to be a direct barter of ideas with the compensatory opportunity for face to face discussion which was easy, natural, productive and interesting.

Those conditions have passed away. The ranks of the full time, paid and—we fondly hope—professional social workers have grown to an army. Foregathering has run to seed. Ideas circulate through a thousand channels. Functional organizations by the dozen, publications of all kinds, schools of social work and state and local conferences by the score furnish media of exchange which exceed in their educational possibilities those of the National Conference. It might well be debated whether state and local conferences, actually focussed on specific situations and problems, do not now afford occasions when there can be a better exercise of creative thought and educational publicity than does the National Conference, which, by its very nature, cannot go very deeply in its program into the problems of any community. With very few exceptions social workers do not deal with the national situations which might appropriately furnish the material for a national conference in the sense of a conferring together to work out plans and programs suitable for immediate or ultimate application.

Does this mean that we do not need a national conference? Other kinds of evidence such as the large attendance and the spirited bidding among cities to serve as its host seem to indicate that it still has functions unique and different from the organizations mentioned above.

Among the purposes served by the National Conference, two seem to belong to it rather than to any of its competitors. First, it is a kind of congress, literally a coming together, presumably for discussion of some kind, not as yet defined, of all the cohorts attempting to further social progress through social work. Second, it is a great spectacle which for the moment awakens the public to an appreciation of the extent and nature of the social work activities.

If these two are its principal accomplishments, if not its specific objectives, is there any way by which to mold its character for the better achievement of them? Can the programs be arranged, first, to bring out more clearly and accurately any evidence there may be of social advancement and the methods by which it has been achieved, and second, can it illustrate and demonstrate superior educational publicity work? And if it is to attempt both of these jobs, can it do them at the same time and place?

While there is no disposition to hand out a new and ready-made program for the National Conference, it may not be amiss to ask whether it might not help toward the achievement of these objectives if they were treated separately and if efforts directed toward each could not be brought to a more highly developed state. Would it be possible, for instance, to devote alternating years of the National Conference to each of these specific objects? Could there be on the odd numbered years, let us say, a purely scientific congress devoted to the reporting of research and experimentation in applied social science—a congress where the papers read would make no special bid for the attention of a lay audience, would be sought in all quarters, submitted well in advance of the meeting and selected by a committee of experts on the basis of their value as genuine scientific contributions?

Probably the odd numbered conferences would indeed be odd. Probably they would not draw a very large registration, and could conveniently be held in smaller places and at comparatively little expense. They should not, however, be exclusive or snobbish. They should be broadly announced and all who would voluntarily and patiently expose themselves to cerebration should be warmly welcomed. Discussion could be free, critical, skeptical, and discriminating, and the report of the proceedings a scientific publication of dignity and merit. The present output of that kind of material might make it difficult to hold such a conference as often as once in a biennium, but such a gathering might prove a stimulant.

On the even-numbered years just the opposite policy could be followed. Here the popularization of the ideals and methods of social work old and new could be made the principal objective. Nothing should be allowed to litter up the program that had not been thoroughly predigested. The roster of speakers should include only the names of people with the most winning personalities, the most persuasive manners and the broadest fame. No one who had not completely demonstrated his or her ability to hold an audience motionless while he or she administered a tabloid speech would be considered for a moment and graphic presentation would be the order of the day. This could be the social workers' big parade. It would be a social occasion, when old friends visit and reminisce, when jobs are secured, trumpets sounded, distinguished guests entertained, registration boosted and enthusiasm held consistently for several days right up to fever heat. While the conference authorities would want to take pains to see that nothing was permitted that would mislead the public, lured with the most perfect advertising technique to see the whole show, it would be relieved of all feeling of responsibility to make this more than a great display of our bona fide wares.

Such a plan, now that it is written down, looks ominously like a division of quality from quantity. But it would at least overcome the present tendency to try to be light where it would be better to be heavy and would have the virtue of sorting out the audience correspondingly. Who knows, we might be agreeably surprised at the size of the audience of the odd numbered years!

This plan is not put forward with any extreme conviction that it is a great solution of a serious problem. It is only tossed into the heap of discussion which each year grows larger and more insistent that the National Conference must yield to the demands of the social workers that it, as well as everything else, must be improved.

NEVA R. DEARDORFF

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The Common Welfare

ON the Fourth of July, at one table at Versailles, one might have seen a French general, a German pacifist clergyman, an Austrian leader in adult education, a Dutch leader in training for social work (who is also a distinguished Dante scholar), an Indian educator, and a Japanese settlement worker. They were part of the delegates—250 strong—who had come to Paris for the second international conference of settlements.

The first international gathering of those interested in settlements, and in the various types of center which correspond to our American concept of that word, was held at Toynbee Hall in July 1922. A continuation committee was appointed there to prepare for the second meeting and to serve as information center for all settlement activities. At the Paris meeting an International Settlement Association was formed, with an organizing executive committee empowered to complete its organization. Information as to its progress in the interval before the next conference, which was set for July 1929, may be had from the existing national federations of settlements, or from E. St. John Catchpool at Toynbee Hall, or Ellen Coolidge at South End House, Boston. The 1929 conference was invited to meet in Germany, Holland and the United States: it is expected that the choice, to be left to the general committee, will fall on a European city.

"The importance of the conference," writes Mary K. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House, New York, "consisted in the spiritual unity or at any rate deep likeness of the members of the group." She continues:

> The nature of loyalty was constantly under open or disguised consideration. It was the common conviction that a genuine internationalism is not the denial of nationalism but rather its larger implication. The integrating process as a whole is dependent upon the fulfillment of succeeding or divergent loyalties. The neighborhood or primary social-political unit cannot be neglected as world interests become clearer, but the idea and content of neighborhood will be colored and determined by larger loyalties.
>
> The younger members of these local neighborhood centers were alive with the same zeal that animates experimental educators of every kind. The experimental school is seeking the right development of personality. The neighborhood center or settlement is working in the medium of group relationship. The common task is social education. The older leaders both from England and America came away from the conference with renewed confidence in the importance of their task and the vast new areas of research and effort still untouched.

THERE can hardly be too many journals of opinion, for there certainly can not be too much thinking about our common problems, or too much variety in thinking about them. They are puzzling enough, in all conscience, so that a civilized society should welcome (and usually does in proportion to its degree of enlightenment) the widest possible assortment of published opinions, so long as their proponents are neither venal nor disingenuous. The silencing of a single honest voice in the forum of public discussion—whether by the stupidity of the censorship or the more devastating pressure of economic difficulty—is a misfortune.

It was a pity, therefore, that The World Tomorrow came to the end of its rope last spring and suspended publication with the April issue. It is good news that it will resume publication in October. The old magazine had struggled through a little more than eight years under the leadership of Norman Thomas, John Nevin Sayre, Anna Rochester and Devere Allen. It had built up a body of cooperators and had made interesting experiments in staff organization. The new series will be directed by Kirby Page as editor and Devere Allen as executive and literary editor. Miss Rochester will be a contributing editor. The magazine will describe itself as A Journal Looking Toward a Social Order Based on the Principles of Jesus. Mr. Page has won no small leadership as a lay student of the Christian way of life: his point of view will be a welcome addition to our all-too-scanty American journalism of inquiry and opinion.

WHILE the last Congress made an extraordinary forward movement in conservation legislation, the present session so far has been equally backward. In particular it has failed to advance the migratory bird refuge bill, now in its fifth year before Congress. It passed the Senate in the Sixty-seventh Congress but not the House, the House but not the Senate in the Sixty-eighth Congress; in the present Congress a filibuster by three senators, while other public business waited, has thus far prevented a vote in the Senate. The plan is to create, by a license tax for shooting certain game birds, a fund of half a million dollars a year for the preservation of such breeding lands as remain to the migratory water birds in the Middle West and West, where the progress of drainage is rapidly drying up the ponds, swamps and marshes.

Negative action on the Stanfield bill, which would have given cattle grazers perpetual rights in 90,000,000 acres of grazing lands dotted as meadows through the National Forests, and nearly as much besides in the broad Public Lands, is all to the Senate's credit. This attempted raid of special privilege on the common lands roused quick indignation. The winter session will determine whether a substitute bill approved by the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, or none at all, will be passed.

In Survey Graphic for February, 1926, Oswald Garrison Villard wrote of the proposals to modify the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park so as to include areas of

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scenic importance and exclude others of no importance, and thus do a better job of planning than was done when the parks were blocked out in huge rectangles regardless of local conformation. This bill was held up because a Representative from Idaho, Addison T. Smith, wants to cut out the Bechler River meadows in the southwestern corner of the park for an irrigation reservoir for which he has been fighting since 1919. These wilderness bottom lands have been discovered to be a very useful and necessary part of the park. Knee-deep in grass, and dotted plentifully with islands of forest containing the biggest and finest trees in the Yellowstone, they are described by the superintendent of the park as "absolutely ideal camping grounds." The public should keep them for that purpose.

Meanwhile boundary changes proposed for other national parks have also gone begging in Congress, except one bill that enlarges the Sequoia National Park. This, which became law, increases the park area from 252 to 604 square miles and takes in an immense region eastward to the crest of the Sierra, including Mount Whitney, which with 14,501 feet, is the highest peak in the United States. The gorgeous canyon of the Kern River, and a great stretch of the High Sierra at its most imposing point, are included.

YEARS ago, before the problem of salacious magazines was so serious as it is today, the state legislature of Missouri enacted a very inclusive law prohibiting the sale, circulation or distribution of "obscene, lewd, licentious, indecent or lascivious" magazines. Apparently the lawyers exhausted their vocabulary in describing the literature that was to come under the law. It would seem that so inclusive a law should make the campaign against indecent magazines comparatively simple, but other factors have stood in the way of complete success.

Last spring, according to George B. Mangold, its educational director, the Board of Religious Organizations of St. Louis became interested in the problem. Through its department of protection and delinquency it made a careful study of the situation. It was discovered that a large number of doubtful magazines were being sold, not only at nearly all the news-stands, but in many drug stores. School children were reading them and passing them on to their friends. The protective and correctional agencies considered these magazines an important source of contamination and delinquency.

The Board of Religious Organizations decided to press the matter. One of its first steps was to prepare the way for community action by securing the approval of friends working through the other social and religious agencies of the city. A petition asking that the laws against the sale and distribution of indecent literature be strictly enforced had more than three thousand signatures. The committee took up the matter with the prosecuting attorney, who issued an order to the police instructing them to arrest all dealers handling certain magazines, twelve of which were designated in his letter. One of the two general distributors of these agreed to abide by the order, the other insisted on being arrested and having the case tried in court so that the problem might be settled once for all.

The case came up before the Court of Criminal Corrections on the first of July, 1925. The defense, faced by a large number of women, was taken by surprise, and secured a postponement. Meanwhile, distribution of these magazines was prohibited.

Then the trial in September lasted three days. The two chief witnesses for the prosecution were thoroughly grilled, but survived. In addition an art critic connected with one of the daily newspapers and representatives from the social hygiene society and the public schools greatly damaged the case of the defense. As was to be expected, the defense claimed that what was considered obscene and salacious by the prosecution was nothing more than art, and the jurors were regaled with photographs of nude pictures and statues found in various art galleries. The defense tried its utmost to group the indecencies pictured in these magazines in the same category with some of the best exhibits of reputable museums. On two occasions they attempted to bring in the Bible; the judge forbade the introduction of Biblical material. Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis did receive a hearing. At best it is difficult to draw the line of demarcation between decency and indecency as provided by law since neither the background nor the settings of an exhibit can be given adequate consideration. The jury was expected to reach a decision quickly and to acquit; instead it disagreed.

In view of the clear statement of the law this may seem like a defeat for the restrictionists, but St. Louis' opinion is to the contrary. The public is much more enlightened and the publicity gained was largely favorable. The case is still pending and can be called up at any time. Meanwhile the most indecent of the magazines are prohibited from sale. In fact, the magazine situation is much better than it was twelve months ago.

Various organizations interested in the problem have now established a central society known as the Civic Union of St. Louis. They expect to operate through this organization and push their campaign with renewed vigor. Committees on surveys, law enforcement and legislation have been created, through which the capacity of the people to suppress indecent literature will be throughly explored. Success, however, must depend on the gradually increasing insistence of the community on desirable instead of indecent literature.

STREAMING by devious ways to the forbidden frontier of the United States, or seeking a foothold in whatever corner of the New World they could reach, several thousand immigrants from eastern Europe have increased the Jewish population of Mexico from a mere handful before the War to a figure which now commands the attention of organized Jewry. In 1924 a commission was sent by the Emergency Committee on Jewish Refugees to study their situation: Maurice B. Hexter, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities of Boston, has now presented the report of that inquiry in the Jewish Social Service Quarterly and in a reprint being circulated by the Emergency Committee. The Jew in Mexico, it appears, is in an unfortunate condition economically and in a parlous one from the educational and religious point of view. Eight of the nine thousand Jews in the country are in the Federal District—partly because Mexico City offers opportunity for the city trades, partly because Jewish

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farmers at a distance from the capital, in the opinion of the investigators, would be in danger of outrage. In Mexico City the Jews are in large part struggling for self-support and inadequately housed: outside the capital Jewish community life is almost unknown.

Although President Calles has expressed a warm interest in the stranded Jewish immigrant and a welcome for Jewish settlers, Mr. Hexter believes firmly that further Jewish immigration, whether to the cities or to farm-land, should be discouraged. As a matter of fact the number of Jewish immigrants in Mexico has been decreasing during the past year, and a small but increasing number find their way back to Europe, or to Cuba. The Emergency Committee is raising funds for the temporary relief of those now in need.

WHILE the newspapers have been toying with the question whether the best known divine healer in the country was or was not spirited away by hostile forces when she disappeared in a bathing-suit from the beach near Los Angeles, there comes the report of a serious study of faith healing in the United States prepared by Alice E. Paulsen under the direction of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine.

There may be as many as ten million people, Miss Paulsen finds, in the members and families of members of the healing fellowships within and without the churches. Christian Science is, of course, foremost among them in resources and standing; but the group includes Scientific Christianity, the Nazarene movement, Jewish Science, Divine Science or Divine Healing, New Thought, etc. There is testimony of many cures by both patients and healers; Mrs. McPherson, the Los Angeles leader, claimed cures in 80 per cent of her cases. Some of these sects and cults work in cooperation with the medical profession; others, like the Christian Scientists, are frankly antagonistic. The report holds that no scientific conclusions can be drawn as to the efficacy of faith-healing methods in treating disease. Ordinarily the healer accepts the patient's statement that he has cancer or typhoid or weak eyes or whatever else the complaint may be, and accepts equally his statement that he has been cured of that trouble. Where spiritual therapy has been attempted under medical control, making possible expert diagnosis before treatment and expert determination of the later condition, it seems clear that neurotic patients, drug addicts, alcoholic habitués, and the like, are not infrequently improved; and that the morale and comfort of a patient with organic disease may be improved while the disease continues to run its course.

Yet whatever the medical efficacy of faith healing, it seems clear that behind such a very considerable movement must lie a real need. The supporters of the healing cults often claim that physicians lack sympathy and build up an attitude of invalidism by their negative suggestion. There is a very real power, sometimes overlooked, in a serene and hopeful attitude. On the other hand, such an attitude in turn may ignore unpleasant facts which must be faced promptly and squarely if a life is to be saved. The great physicians have always recognized, empirically, the use of suggestion in treating certain kinds of disease; they know more about it now than ever before, as psychiatry is revealing the innumerable ways in which a sick mind may trick and mar the body. Such facts and conclusions as Miss Paulsen's study has assembled challenge them to go further, to try to find the common essential of these practices which have enrolled millions, to give to that essence a form and rationale which will make it safe and effective for scientific use, to try out the benefits, limits and dangers of such practices under controlled conditions and in cooperation with the ministry. Certain it is that a more thorough understanding of the patient's mind, and of the relations of mind and body, can make any form of treatment more effective; can even distract the sufferers from the most distressing of symptoms, as certain physicians are demonstrating, when there is no known treatment which will avail. Out of a new reciprocity between physician and faith healer might come the evolution of methods which would take account of mental and spiritual factors now largely ignored by the orthodox practice, and which still would be under such scientific control to ensure their use by qualified persons with the unselfish motives which are characteristic of the best types of religious and medical practice. At least this report, which on the one hand is rigorous in its revelation on the extent to which ignorance and credulity have been betrayed, does not on the other hand close the door to such a hope. Rather its findings and recommendations and its publication in the official journal of the American medical profession open the way.

TWO new departures marked the tenth biennial meeting of the National Women's Trade Union League held recently in Kansas City. One was the institute on trade union organization, organized because "the labor movement and particularly the woman's labor movement in this country has reached the stage where it needs a conscious technique. . . . It needs to forsake the trial-and-error method and work out a deliberate, scientifically planned procedure. . . ." Not so clearly reasoned was the decision to undertake "both education and organization in the new industrial South." Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, reported that his organization has spent much time, effort and money in the Southern textile field, and yet he "figured the results obtained as small." Even in the less complicated textile areas of the North nothing like a complete job of organization has been done. The biennial report of the New York Women's Trade Union League mentions something like a dozen trades in which it has worked in the past two years and in which organization is not yet complete, for example:

> There are about seven bag factories in New York of which but one is organized.
>
> There are in the neighborhood of 25,000 women laundry workers in the city of New York to whom the boon of organization is absolutely essential if the proper standards are to be obtained in that industry.
>
> The organization committee has decided that this organization [among hotel chambermaids, notoriously underpaid and overworked] should be stopped and that the effort devoted to this work be given to some one of the other trades with which intensive work is being done.

It is in the face of such a situation that the Women's Trade Union League proposes to spread its limited resources still thinner by an attempt to enter the Southern textile field.

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A Confidential Exchange for the Court

OUT of an agitation of the public mind over crime and the ways of handling the criminal, Massachusetts legislation of the year presents a curious bit of patchwork, with all the contrasts of the colonial "comfortable." Some of it bears the clear mark of the attic's darkest corner; some of it is new cloth, in the pattern of modern thought; here is black and white, red suggestion of an inflamed mind, soft tinted stuff of gentle consideration and utterly colorless fabric of legislative compromise. The work done, life resumes its business little changed in its rules and restraints [see The Survey, July 15, p. 456].

One legislative achievement is notable. It concerns the information to be supplied to the court in its dealing with the offender. It commands that upon one point the court must be informed before it finally acts—the exact and complete record of the offender's past offending, so far as it came to court attention. This enactment (chapter 320) provides that before any court fixes the bail of a person accused of an offense which in the code is punishable by imprisonment for more than one year, and, again, before final disposition of the case of a person convicted of an offense of that seriousness, the court shall obtain through its probation officer all available information as to the previous court record of the person. Making the word "available" effective and avoiding the excuse of no record being offered, the probation officer is required to obtain from the Commission on Probation such information as is in its possession.

Going further than court records, the new statute requires that the State Department of Correction shall forward to the Commission on Probation full information as to each parole from state institutions and that the Penal Institutions Commissioner of Boston and the county commissioners in the rest of the state shall in the same way report to this commission paroles from county jails and houses of correction. The new law is effective September 1, 1926.

SUCH a clearing of court records at a central point for an entire state either requires the institution of an elaborate machine or recognizes and makes full avail of an existing one. Massachusetts had one ready. Governor Fuller was able to say in his message to the general court:

> The proper disposition of all criminal cases depends on a full and complete history of the criminal. Such information is now available and I recommend a more general use by our courts of the information in the possession of our probation commission, whose duty it is to serve them.

The attorney general, after a searching investigation of the court action on some 185 cases in which there was alleged to be a failure of justice, advised the legislature that he found in the main that the courts acted without knowledge of the careers of the convicted men.

Upon the basis of these official representations the legislature proceeded to make mandatory the use by the courts of a well established system of centralized records. The machine was ready and already running at high speed to meet the demands for records by the courts and public agencies which had not waited for the mandate.

In the year 1914, the Commission on Probation began gathering from the Boston courts, each day, the records of criminal court cases. In 1916, the area was enlarged to include the suburban courts. In 1924, the legislature provided for the equipment of the commission to extend the system to the entire state. Hence, since July 1, 1924, the probation office of each court—and in Massachusetts every court has such an adjunct—has been sending the personal court record on the day it was acquired.

In the bureau of criminal records of the Commission on Probation are on file some 800,000 cards, each bearing the name (or names) of a criminal court defendant, the identifying facts about him, and such record as he has gained, assembled from whatever courts have known him. Daily, some 600 new records are received and either the new name is added to the file or the new record of an old offender is added to the existing card. It becomes immediately available to the courts in which he may next appear, and to public officials who may have a cause for interest in him.

LET a man be listed for jury service in Suffolk or Middlesex county. Let him apply for a license to operate a taxicab or to carry a gun. Let him seek examination for the civil service, either state or federal. Let him seek to get a suspended license to operate a motor car restored. The commission's office is asked for his court record, wherever it may have been acquired. (In Suffolk County it has been found that some 15 per cent of men listed for jury service have such a court record as to disqualify them; in the federal civil service, as high as 30 per cent of applicants are discovered to have such records.) Chiefly, in point of numbers come the inquiries about those who have got into court on some charge or other. Their records are requested by telephone or, if speed is not required, by mail; or the probation officers may, as a routine service, appear at the commission's office with a list of the persons under arraignment.

Now what has been voluntary becomes required by all the courts in cases where the charge is at all serious. Under the voluntary use of the records the inquiries have been rapidly growing. In 1920 the commission answered 10,482 inquiries; in the year ending September 30, 1925, it met 50,985; in the first four months of the current year, the number grew to an annual rate of 68,040; in the months of April and May the rate reached 86,784. What demands lie beyond September first, under compulsory use by the courts, are not calculable; but the legislature has liberally provided for the increase of the working force in the office of the Commission.

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In a season when agitation was rife and reckless for rule-of-thumb imposition of penalties, without discrimination as to the need and the nature of the offender, the Massachusetts Legislature took its stand for at least one feature of individualized consideration. If full inquiry runs counter to the advantage of the repeated offender, it as surely runs to the favor of the relatively innocent and the salvable. Full exposure of a past record operates with the court to bring about a variation of treatment on a personal basis. Experience is ample to prove that the turning of the judge's mind to personal considerations, although only directed to the degree of criminality in the accused, opens the judicial mind to other, and to every, individualized feature. No judge will be content to know this fact about the man alone.

Linked with the court records in the bureau at the Commission on Probation are the full personal examinations of prisoners in county institutions being made in routine by the Department of Mental Diseases. They are keyed to the same file and upon the reappearance of the same person in any court in the state this full mental, physical and social report is automatically placed at the court's disposal.

If there is the color of injury to the offender by the systematic revelation of his court record, there is the gain to the unhabitual offender that he is cleared from suspicion. And there rises above all other merits in such a routine of information the fact that it advances that highest advantage of all criminological progress—a knowledge by the court of the man with whom it deals.

HERBERT C. PARSONS

Dependency and the Foreign-Born

MANY of us who have been working in family welfare agencies have tended to feel that in our large cities, at any rate, the dependent problem was one dealing primarily with the foreign-born. An attempt to examine the facts, however, brings the conclusion that the dependency of the foreign-born white stock, as it is known by the welfare agencies, is not out of proportion to their share in the general population.

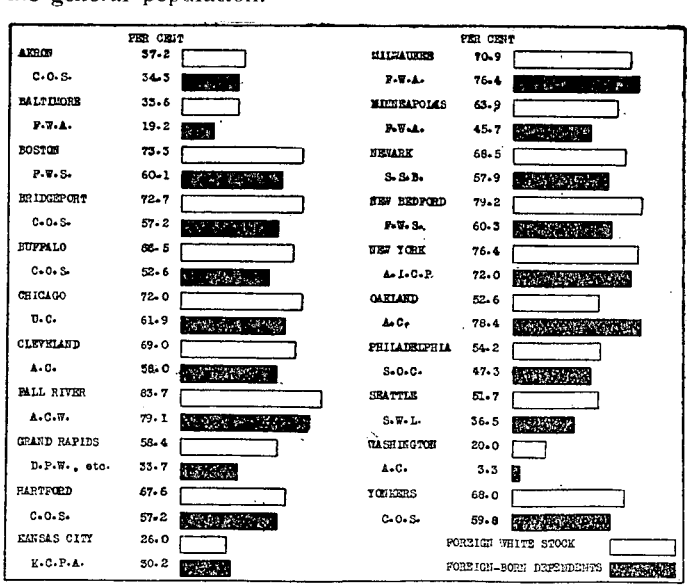

CHART 1. *Comparison of Foreign White Stock and Foreign-Born Dependents*

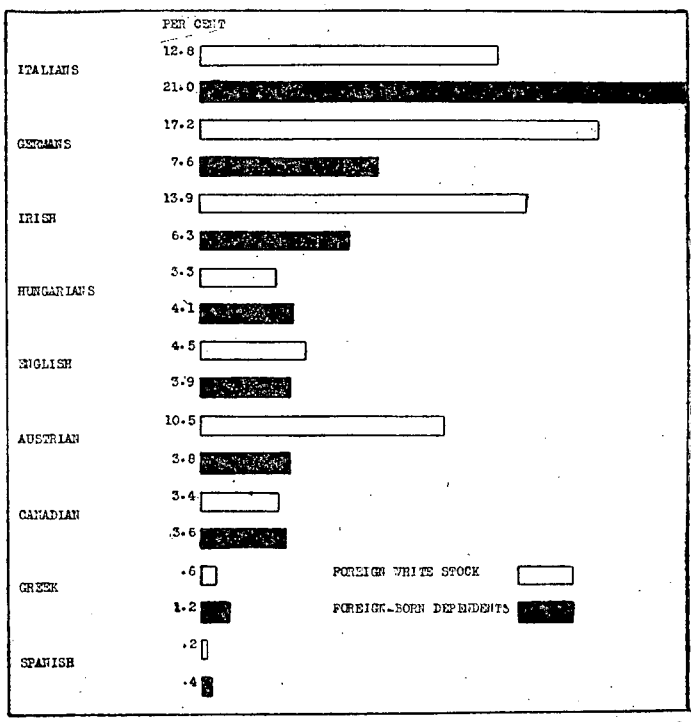

CHART 2. *Comparison by Nationality of the Foreign White Stock and Foreign-Born Dependents of Twenty-one Cities*

As will be seen from Chart I, Kansas City, Missouri, Milwaukee, and Oakland, California, are the only three cities out of the twenty-one there presented that show as large a percentage of foreign-born dependent families as the percentage of the foreign white stock found in these cities. The striking thing about the chart on the whole is the fact that such a definite ratio exists between these two factors, that is, the number of foreign-born families under the care of the family welfare organizations and the number of foreign families in the community.

The data come primarily from leading family welfare organizations of the specified cities and the assumption that the dependent family problem of these organizations is typical of that city in which the organization operates may not always be a correct one. Full data including all families receiving relief from any agency in a particular city might present a somewhat different picture. The chart should be studied with this in mind, but it is believed that on the whole the data are sufficiently typical to warrant the tentative conclusion that dependency as measured by dependent families in welfare organizations is not burdened with a larger percentage of foreign-born than is the general population.

Italians stand out preeminently in Chart II as the nationality which produces a larger number of dependent families than other nationalities. A combination of the data from twenty-one cities indicates that 21 per cent of the foreign-born families under the care of family welfare agencies were Italians whereas the percentage of the Italian white stock in these cities was 12.8 per cent. Hungarians, Greeks and Spaniards are the other nationalities that exceed in the dependent group the percentage of these nationalities found in the foreign white stock of the twenty-one cities. There is undoubtedly at least a partial explanation of the high percentage of Italian dependency in the comparatively recent period in which this nationality has been introduced into the population of the United States.

Data for Jewish welfare organizations were secured from

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only eleven cities although replies from many other cities indicated that the foreign-born made up from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the total number of families under care. The actual relation between native-born and foreign-born in the Jewish welfare organizations in these cities is disclosed in Chart III.

It will be seen from this graph that the foreign-born families under care in these cities vary from 59.2 to 96.3 per cent of the total number under care—in eight of the eleven cities it was more than 90 per cent. This would seem to indicate clearly that the Jewish dependent family problem as measured by those families who are dependent enough to come under the care of the Jewish welfare organizations is primarily a foreign-born problem.

A somewhat more intensive study from the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in New York city showed that the foreign-born dependents under the care of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, and the Jewish Social Service Association were 78.7 per cent of the total dependent families under the care of these three agencies. This percentage happens to be exactly the percentage of foreign white stock in the total population of these two boroughs. Study of the relation of nationality to the dependent problem in these boroughs again emphasized the preponderance of the Italian element in the dependent problem. The data for the city of Cleveland, secured by combining the families cared for by the Associated Charities and the Jewish Social Service Bureau, also indicate a dominance of the Italian element as compared with the Italian element of the general population, since 15.4 per cent of the foreign-born dependent families cared for by these organizations are Italian while only 5.6 per cent of the population of Cleveland is Italian white stock.

BAILEY B. BURRITT
IRMA M. REILLY

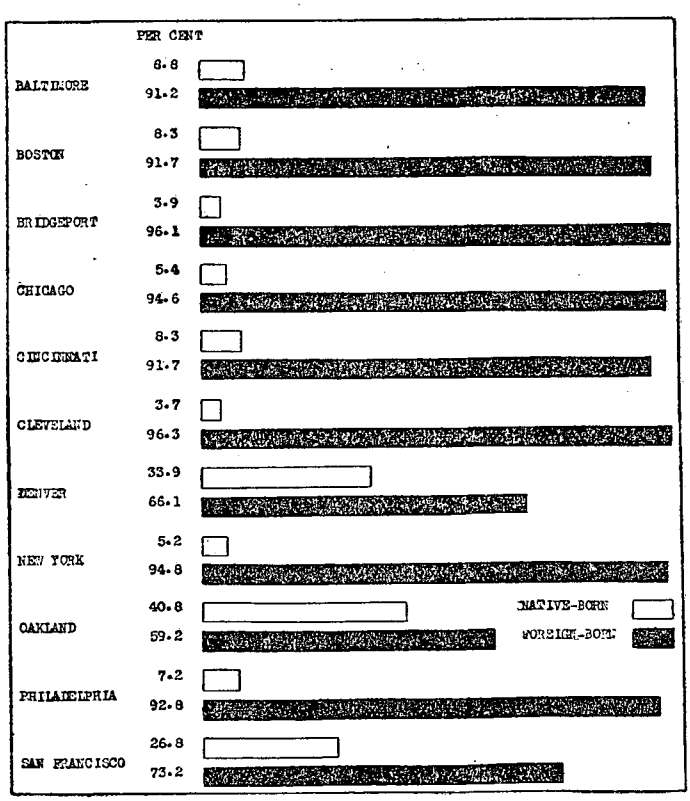

CHART 3. *Comparison of Native and Foreign-Born Dependents Cared for by Jewish Welfare Organizations in Eleven Cities*

Pertinent Pamphlets

THE NATURE AND SCOPE OF SOCIAL WORK, *by Alice S. Cheyney. American Association of Social Workers, 130 East 22 Street, New York city. Price, 50 cents.*

The Charitable Element in Social Work, the Scientific Element of Social work, and the reflection of this new and changing profession in the reports of work made at the National Conferences, and through the professional training schools, form the chief subjects for discussion in this well-documented little book.

THE TECHNIQUE OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE, *Prepared by a committee of the Social Service Section, The Associated Out-Patient Clinics of the City of New York, 244 Madison Avenue, New York city.*

A careful definition of some of the fundamental standards of hospital service with suggestions for putting them into practice, drafted and re-drafted in cooperation with the directors of social service departments and representative hospital social workers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis and Baltimore.

SCHOOL-GIRL BRIDES. *A Study by The Women's Protective Association of Cleveland. 320 Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.*

"We have been impressed repeatedly with the failure of youthful marriages contracted in violation of law, and it has seemed incongruous that in the state of Ohio it should be a simpler matter for a juvenile to obtain a marriage license than it is to secure a working certificate," declares the introductory chapter of this study, which carries both statistical and case data in regard to this "recurrent and baffling problem" of the Women's Protective Association.

VOCATIONAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY CASE WORK. *The American Association of Social Workers, 130 East 22 Street, New York city. Price, 25 cents.*

This, the second of a series of vocational pamphlets promised by the American Association, follows Vocational Aspects of Psychiatric Social Work published about a year ago. Like the earlier publication, it is the work of a group of experts; in this case a committee including Betsey Libbey, chairman; Dorothy Kahn, Margaret Rich, Edith Spray, Louise McGuire, and Mary F. Bogue. Later pamphlets will cover child welfare and medical social work. The series aims to provide "concrete material that might be put into the hands of those who wished some knowledge of what social work is and what its opportunities and limitations are."

PROBATION IN WISCONSIN, *by Francis H. Hiller. National Probation Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York city.*

The report of a survey by the National Probation Association assisted by the American Social Hygiene Association, the University of Wisconsin, and the State Board of Control of Wisconsin—the first attempt in recent years to show the working of the probation system of an entire state with the ramification state and local efforts, private and public cooperation.

A SYLLABUS OF SOCIAL WORK. *The Minnesota State Conference of Social Work.*

This syllabus, prepared under the general editorship of F. Stuart Chapin, was first projected in 1923 when William Hodson was chairman of the Conference's Executive Committee, as a part of a larger program of education in social work. Its various chapters are edited by Frank J. Bruno, Elizabeth Yerxa, Belle Mead, Mildred D. Mudgett, and Professor Chapin, and the authors of sections include a wide group of experts in the special fields.

POOR RELIEF IN PENNSYLVANIA, *by Emil Frankel, Pennsylvania Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa., Bulletin 21.*

"The foundation for any intelligent social action must be built upon facts," declares Dr. Ellen Potter in her introduction to the study, and such facts as Mr. Frankel has assembled, on the background and present status, of poor relief in Pennsylvania, its actual and potential cost, are of significance to all, within and without the state, who are confronted with this intricate series of social problems.

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EDUCATION

Education in the New South

EVERYBODY knows that the South is making spectacular progress in public education, particularly in the development of primary and secondary schools. The colleges and universities are increasing their enrollments, and the position of the state institutions of higher learning is becoming stronger.

The preparatory schools, being new growth, are more up to date in educational methods than the colleges, and it is these high schools in town and country—well equipped, well taught, well administered, well *conceived* withal—which are to mold the public opinion of the generation just coming on the scene.

It is important that they should give socialized training. No section of the country needs it so much as the South. Nowhere else are problems of industry, agriculture and race so complicated and so pressing. Other parts of America have their difficulties, but in these the issues are better understood than is the case in the South. Manufactures in New England and the Middle Atlantic States raise questions of trade unions and the tariff; ship subsidies wait upon political adherence rather than more theoretical argumentation; the farmers of the wheat belt have their distresses, but with a program of remedies being defined in government valorization and cooperative marketing; timber conservation and irrigation are technical matters, and coal mining approaches the day of deliberate social engineering.

But in the South both economic facts and public reaction to these facts are ill-understood. The South, in a brief space of time, has experienced tremendous and sudden economic changes. It had an agricultural system as primitive as India's, with a peasantry as backward as Russia's. It had a slavery so deeply intrenched that it killed inventiveness, destroyed diversification, impoverished literature, perverted politics, and precluded art. It had civil war which reversed old ambitions, rendered the currency comic, made the public credit a laughing stock, and fundamentally altered the labor system at one fell swoop. Followed then Reconstruction, with humiliation, looting and vengeance the dominant characteristics of a general turmoil. Next arrived, nearly overnight, an industrial revolution as swift and vigorous as that in England, with not long afterwards changes in farming methods and a far-flung educational crusade.

THESE kaleidoscopic happenings, falling pell mell one upon another, have been bewildering. The South has not known how other societies have met these developments. Attacks and defenses have not had familiar lines in which to range themselves. Problems which with more experienced peoples have resolved themselves into questions of profit and loss, economic advantage and defeat, and trials of strength between well marshalled forces, have tried our souls in the South as a whole people. We have always had a certain talent for conceiving perplexities as public matters. The old aristocracy, while highly opinionated and efficient in its determinations, thought of itself as spokesman for a dumb multitude. We have invested public discussion of affairs with an inflated mysticism.

Our long domination by a dogmatic clergy and a religion which had precious few connections with the realities of social life has borne great part in this. The facts of our possessing only one political party and one assertive economic group (the white people pushing the black into the background) have not helped to define issues. Charles Lamb might have said of the Southerner as he did of the beloved Joseph Munden, that "his pots and his ladles are as grand and as primal as the seething-pots and hooks seen in old prophetic vision. A tub of butter, contemplated by him, amounts to a Platonic idea. . . . He stands wondering, amid the commonplace materials of life, like primeval man with the sun and stars about him."

Our inheritance from slavery has proved a great disability here. The work of the South was done by blacks who did not talk or think, and who acted only in accordance with an unchanging routine. The slave owners who had mind and voice had very little intimate contact with economic activities as such. Overseers stood between them and the plantation forces. Of manufactures only a tiny minority knew anything. Banking was badly bungled. Railroad building was successful so far as great construction was concerned, but financing was by governmental subsidy rather than private subscription, and the ambition to run lines linking seacoast ports with the West and Southwest lessened direct connections with the North that would have been wholesome.

Ante-bellum stirrings toward economic progress were motivated largely by the project of political separatism. The commercial conventions held in the South from 1837 to the outbreak of the civil war exhibited an inevitable degeneration of economic planning in the direction of political infatuation. The merchants, sincerer than other delegates, were swamped by oratory. The respectable desire for direct trade with Europe gave way before the demand for reopening of the slave trade. In a later day a man like Governor Hammond of South Carolina might have been a constructive leader. As it was he took a scientific interest in agricultural method and made a speech or two as a sop thrown to the advocates of home manufacturing, but mainly he gave himself over to Nullification, militia parades, and a strident and crazy confidence in Southern superiority.

Our middle class developed late and slowly. With its rise has come an economic progress better than all the debates and state papers. Small farms, sound banks, thriving commercial undertakings, and mighty cotton mills have speeded up the process of social evolution. These are transferring our occupations from the realm of conjecture to that of activity. The desire for private profit has been more wholesome than that of public applause. The movement toward material wellbeing has brought its temporary

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and great calamities—the impoverished tenant whites, Negroes restless on the threshold of industrial entrance, company-owned villages of cotton mill operatives limited in self-determination. But these are in course of solution, simply because we have now what we never had before—the moving force of economic enterprise for the sake of enterprise. Development is on all lines and for every private purpose, and does not show, as once, the "digging in" of one interest, which sought to draw to itself every public sanction.

It is becoming slowly apparent in the South that the building of economic strength waits upon diversification of pursuits. It is being seen that the Old South, devoting exclusive attention to one activity (cotton cultivation) and thus seeking economic preeminence and independence, was erecting a fool's paradise. The event proved that the boasted independence was really an abject dependence, and the lesson sinks in.

The eccentric mirrors which by indirect reflections pictured the South to itself are being discredited. We are commencing to see face to face. Education in the South ought to take its cue from these latter-day economic happenings. The confusion of vision that persists in regard to our internal social problems can be cleared up much more rapidly, of course, if the schools are actively aware of economic occurrence and help to cultivate an economic point of view.

Books on "civics," with their inconsequential fol-de-rol, ought to be replaced by texts setting forth in simple terms the economic history of the South, and presenting such matters as farm incomes, school consolidation, good roads, race relations, labor unionism. The realities of economic democracy are of far more importance to us now than the fictions of political democracy. The presentation to the school child of the immaculate machinery of legislative elections is in sharp contrast, if anyone stops to think about it, with the sorry personnel and uninformed discussions which actually are found in our capitols. But the achievements of business enterprise in the South are far in advance of our recognition of them; the issues they raise need definition.

The Southern child is being born into a local industrial, agricultural and intellectual revolution, to say nothing of the national and international surprises that impend. How can the child find himself, or how can the society which he is to make be a rational one, unless we turn attention to the queries of economic life? Prizes offered in the schools by the Daughters of the Confederacy on such topics as civil war prisons ought to be left to older historical ghouls. It is criminal to put children at such exhumations, while they can look about them at tall green stalks of corn, fat hogs that loll where the "razor-back" sprinted, electric transmission towers, and smoking chimneystacks. And these material things call for the exercise of all the sweet humanism which the Old South has to contribute.

BROADUS MITCHELL

Farmers Out of the City

THE recent National Farm School Conference in New York brought together representatives of governors and mayors, commissioners of agriculture and education from a wide group of states, who make up the advisory committees of this institution in the open country back of Doylestown, Pennsylvania. The result of the Conference was a decision to undertake a program of expansion for the School during the next five years, so that more city boys and girls, interested in exchanging the uncertainty of urban life for that of farming, might take advantage of the School's facilities.

But the question underlying it all was how far such an opportunitiy for education in farming appeals to the boys and girls of the cities it is intended to serve. To the "big city" folk, farming has always seemed the sort of thing one was born into—and wanted to escape from; and farm life nothing but hard work, poverty, and isolation from human society.

The National Farm School offers boys and girls from 16 to 21, of small means and with just a grammar school education, an opportunity for healthier work than going into office or factory. The school's answer to this question is that the boys and girls in attendance are predominantly from cities and towns. Back of this question is another: Will they stick? Will the farm hold these young people? Here the school's answer is that for the past ten years the percentage who have made farming their life work has been 77.3; for the past five years 84.5. In addition, the school points to the distinctive work of some of its older graduates. For instance, one has built up and owns the "largest bulb concern in the world," with farms located in Belgium, America and Japan. Among the alumni are the chief of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station; a professor of dairy husbandry in the University of Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station; an entomological expert of the United States Public Health Service in California; and the head of the Zack Nurseries, the largest in Connecticut.

As a project method, in the third year, seniors are given a plot of ground, with implements and live stock, or else a hothouse or dairy or apiary, and are expected to produce crops, or milk, or flowers. Freshmen and juniors work under them, and put to use the book training they have received. In addition, students daily put into practice their text-book and lecture lore, so that the accustomed hiatus between theory and practice is bridged.

Although founded thirty years ago by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, and drawing largely on Jewish youths, the school is non-sectarian, and provides free of charge a sound three-year course in the different branches of scientific agriculture.

From less than 200 acres at the start, it now operates over 1,000 acres, comprising nine farms, all of which are well equipped with machinery, tractors, barns and stock. So practical is the course of training, that in addition to their theoretical work, the students raised crops last year valued at $41,200. Of this about 40 per cent was consumed by the school, faculty and help; and the balance was sold.

There is a third question the school has an answer for. Are such "agriculture loving" boys and girls wanted in their chosen vocation? Its answer is that last March, for example, over 800 applications were in hand for graduates to work as dairymen, herdsmen, poultrymen, fruitmen, greenhouse men, farm assistants and various other employments of the countryside.

JANET SABLOFF

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HEALTH

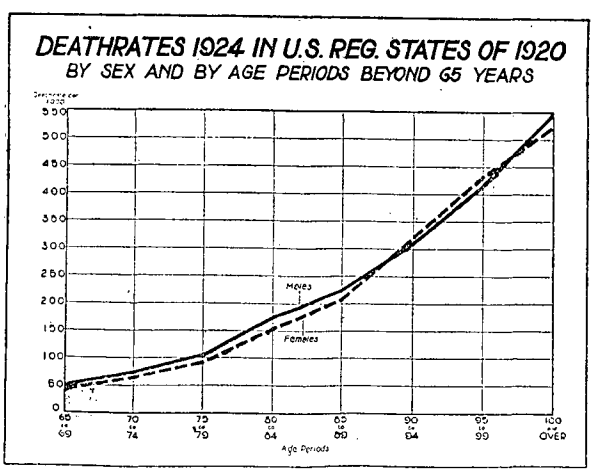
Old Age: An Increasing Problem

"Grow old along with me," urged Robert Browning, and Americans have gone him one better. More of us live to be old than in Browning's day. But public health has as yet made little impression on death-rates among those who have passed middle life.

TO a man himself old age may always lie over the hill, but the impartial eye of the statistician sees him enter that last lap of life when he is sixty-five. It is at this age that the rates for sickness and death begin to show a marked increase over those of the earlier years; at this age that most superannuation allowances begin, whether by official or private provision. The greater number of men and women who reach sixty-five have given the community forty-five years of productive work, some as much as half a century.

In the United States the number of persons of 65 or more is increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year. If this rate of increase has been maintained since the census of 1920, which listed close to five million aged persons, we may estimate that there were 5,541,000 men and women of 65 or more in the United States on January 1, 1926. The increase in the number of the aged has been relative as well as absolute: between 1900 and 1920 the general population grew 39 per cent, the aged population 60 per cent. In 1890 old people constituted only 3.9 per cent of the total population. Each decade since has seen an increase in that figure, until now we estimate that for the whole of the United States it is now close to 5 per cent; one person in 20 is aged. In New York state the situation is almost identical with that of the country, but in New York city it is different. New York is the youngest of the great cities of the world. In 1926, we estimate that the older ages constituted only 3.3 per cent of the total in New York city, or one out of every thirty. To that extent, the problem of the care of the aged is much less pressing in New York city than in the country as a whole.

Two factors account for this marked increase in the numbers of the aged: first, the remarkable decline in mortality at the younger ages and, second, the very heavy immigration of adults during the last three or more decades, who now are swelling the ranks of the aged. That explains why 27 per cent of the aged are foreign-born. It is among the foreign-born that the old form the highest proportion, 9.7 per cent of all; while among the native population of the native parentage, only 4.7 per cent are found at these advanced ages.



Courtesy of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

CHART I

Of the five and one-half million old persons, 70.2 per cent or more than three and three-quarter million are in the decade between 65 and 74 years. Twenty-six per cent or close to a million and a half are between the ages of 75 and 84. In the later age periods, the numbers and proportions become rapidly smaller until in the age period 95 years and over, there are only about 13,900 persons, forming 0.3 per cent of the total aged population. In 1920, 4,267 centenarians were reported. Of this number, 69 per cent were Negroes, which is, of course, far in excess of the relative proportion of the Negro in the population. This fact combined with the results of several investigations shows that many who pretend to attain the hundred-year mark have no right to that distinction. As our census machinery is improved from decade to decade, the number of reported centenarians has become much smaller.

The numbers of old men and old women are about equal in spite of the fact that in past years men have constituted a much larger proportion of the immigrants. There is a much lower mortality rate of women at advanced ages as in the earlier ranges of life. If it were not for the heavy additions of male immigrants, the old women would far outnumber the old men at 65 and later ages.

Such facts as these relating to the mortality of old persons are of special significance because they determine, in large measure, the amount of care which the aged may receive. Because of the extraordinarily high mortality in this group, the care of old people is of limited duration. Chart I presents the rate of dying of males and females at all ages of life after 65. The curve at the beginning of the period changes its direction and proceeds at a very sharp angle to that for the main working-period of life. In 1920, the mortality rate in the Registration States of the United States for persons 65 years and over was 78.9 per 1,000 living. In other words, one out of every 13 died in the course of the year. The situation is quite like that found in the first year of life.

Perhaps more instructive than the death rates are the facts concerning the expectation of life at the older ages. According to the tables recently prepared by the Bureau of the Census, persons of 65 may expect an after-lifetime of twelve years; at 75,

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7.2 years; and at 85, four years. This leads me to say that the period of old age is in one essential regard different from all the other periods of life. There has been virtually no improvement in it as regards mortality. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, children were dying at a rate twice as great as the present. There has been a very marked decrease in mortality throughout the period of adolescence and of early productive life. To a lesser degree, this has maintained in the period of middle life. But, in the period of old age, the gains are almost entirely negligible. In 1901, for example, the expectation of life at 65 was 11.86 years; in 1920, the expectation was increased to 11.97 years, or a gain of approximately a month, scarcely enough to talk about. This seems to me to be a very important point to those who are concerned with the care of the aged. The span of life is fairly fixed. If one had charge of a large number of old people it would be necessary to think only in terms of this average duration of the after-lifetime, beginning at the age of 65. Any provision made on the basis of the life tables would have very little chance for error. On the other hand, the very marked improvement in mortality at the younger ages makes a great difference in the proportion of persons who achieve old age. Under conditions of 1901, out of a total of 100,000 persons born, 40,911 would reach the age of 65, for example, while in 1924 52,466 of such an original 100,000 would live to be 65. Under the prevailing conditions of mortality, assuming that immigration cease altogether, a person has a little more than an even chance of arriving at the threshold of old age.

THE diseases and conditions which produce illness and death at the later ages present a picture rather different from that of the other periods. Some diseases are preeminently those of old age. Organic heart disease stands out as the first in the list of conditions causing death in old age, responsible for 21.5 per cent of the deaths; cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy account for 13.6 per cent; Bright's disease for 11.9 per cent; cancer for 9 per cent; pneumonia for 7.6 per cent. Together, these five causes are responsible for 63.6 per cent of all the deaths occurring after the age of 65. Tuberculosis, which, of course, is most prominent in the working-period of life, plays an important part in the later years also. The death rate from tuberculosis is almost as high in old age as it is at 25. Its relative importance is, however, overshadowed by the increased mortality from the other causes. Suicide shows its highest rate in old age and accidents also play a rather important part. It is interesting to find that senility is only slightly more important than accidents as a cause of old-age mortality. After 65 we are concerned not so much with the results of infection or with external agencies as with a breakdown of the internal organism. The old machine gets worn out and apparently very little that medicine has been able to accomplish thus far has found its effect in the period of old age.

It is vital that those who are arranging a program for the adequate care of the aged shall know the facts of the present and appreciate the changes that are likely to occur in the immediate future. We are confronted with a problem of great perplexity, but one which will give the greatest pleasure in its solution. In the care of the aged, we express altruism in its highest form.

LOUIS I. DUBLIN

Nursing Plus Understanding

WHAT are the basic essentials in preparation for good public health nursing? First, there must be a fundamental training in nursing itself, with a clear conception of disease with the resultant desire to prevent it; second, an equally important training in the understanding of disease as a factor in the community, affecting not only the unfortunate sick but many others as well, by spreading infection or contagion, or causing dependency by the prolonged or excessive economic strain, or aiding in the development of delinquency. Add to these a knowledge and understanding of what the lack of physical development and functional adjustment means in the many human failures or half successes in life, and we have outlined some of the essentials fundamental in public health nursing training.

Aside from all these, however, there are several other factors of tremendous importance in the preparation of the public health nurse, which go far toward determining her success or failure.

The public health nurse should be trained to develop an initiative and adaptive ability. It is one thing to have her prepared to care for two thousand school children who are housed in one or two schools in a city or in a county union school, and quite a different thing for her to care for an equal number registered in ninety-three different schools (as did one nurse I have in mind) and scattered over a county whose territory is greater than the combined acreage of all New England plus much of the state of New York. It is one thing to know that a public health nurse is trained to carry on when she can reach her state department of health or be reached by them in a few hours by automobile or railway train and quite another thing to realize that a state official may have to travel more than two days and two nights on the fastest trains to get from one end of the state to another and twice that time must be taken for a letter and answer to pass between the nurse and the state office. Yet the public health nurse must be trained to work under any one of these conditions.

Every public health nurse should have a knowledge of the business procedure in her field and also of the business mechanics. If she knows something of statistics she can give an understanding cooperation to her state health department in the compilation and presentation of records. If she knows something of budgets and budgeting she can meet the business men and women on her committees with a clear presentation of her needs and understand better whether their refusal to meet her request means inability to do so or a lack of appreciation of the need. If she is familiar with the mechanics of the mimeograph, multigraph, comptometer, typewriter and slide rule, she can marshall into understanding order the outline of conditions she has found and the resultant work to be done and present to boards and committees reports that will be quickly grasped and fully understood by them; and she can also spread her reports and propaganda over her district with a minimum of labor. One county official was heard to say of a woman so trained, "Well if she knows as much about the medical and social side of her work as she seems to know about the business, I guess we would better raise her salary or some one will be taking her away from us."

Public speaking and letter writing should also have some place in the training of all public health nurses. Com-

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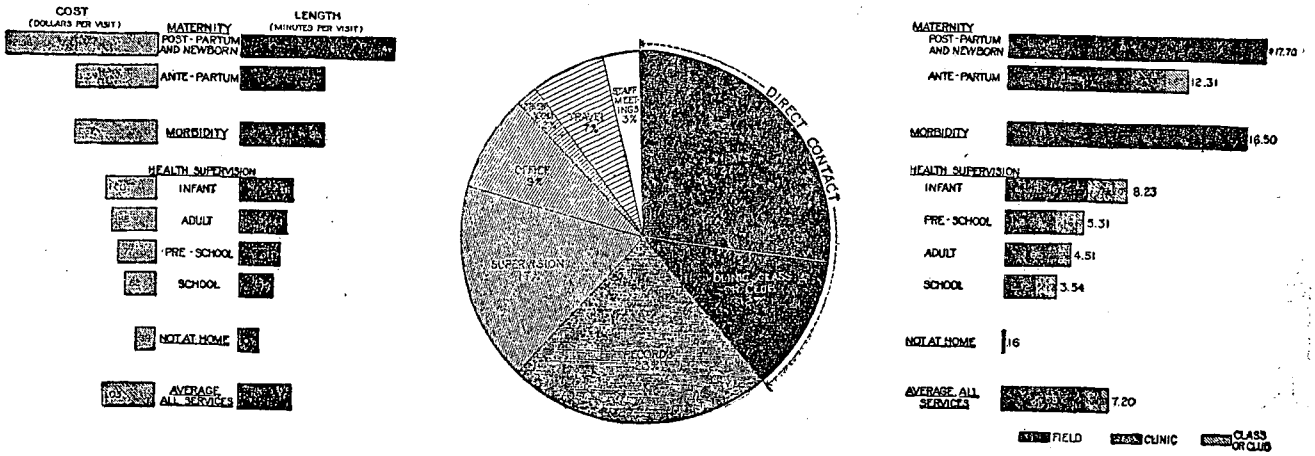

THE EAST HARLEM HEALTH CENTER COUNTS THE COST OF A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SERVICE

In a report of unique value and importance the East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration has presented its data on The Cost of a Program of Health Activities with Special Emphasis Upon Public Health Nursing. Previous studies have been made on the cost of public health nursing, notably those of the Henry Street Visiting Nursing Service, but none which have carried the detailed analyses of the present survey, showing the expenditure in time and money required in the care of illness, the supervision of child health, of prophylactic clinics, and of health education through clubs and clinics. The accompanying charts summarize some of these conclusions, including the striking fact that the nurses in the Demonstration area spent only about 40 per cent of their working hours in activities which called for direct contact with the patient, while the greater part of their time was used in record keeping, supervision, office duties, travel, and so on. The figures for cost include the expenses of administration and overhead in general, which comprise about 30 cents of the $1.03 average for all services. The introduction of a new worker cost the Demonstration $120 during her first month of service; students were found to be a definite liability. The average cost of group work, $1.47 per consultation, was considerably higher than that of the average field service visit, $1.03.

munity achievement is secured only by community effort and endeavor. That endeavor can be obtained only by community understanding. If the public health nurse can stand on her feet and talk to a group simply and forcefully, she will have gone far to secure their understanding aid and the successful accomplishment of her point. In good letter writing there is also great power. To be able to present the subject matter of a letter clearly, concisely and in good form, is a powerful factor in gaining its object. The public health nurse has constant need of this ability.

In many, perhaps most, districts the public health nurse must assume the great responsibility of trying to understand the social and economic conditions of the community. The great hope in public health is that it shall be as free as public school education. Perhaps it is well just here merely to recall that there is a difference between public health service and medical service per se. In one respect public health equals the sum of personal health. Personal health is very closely related to personal economic standing. The public health nurse must have a clear understanding of relative values in the economic phase of her work. She may be extremely anxious, for instance, that all of her children shall be well nourished, but while she is working with many families above the poverty line she must use great caution in her recommendations for money expenditure even for seeming essentials. In some communities she may urge the wife of the plumber to buy more vegetables, fruit and milk for her children and remain hesitant when discussing the same subject in the bank clerk's family. The plasterer may be far more able to spend any desired amount for the physical welfare of his family than the university or college professor. The nurse must have a general knowledge of these facts and the ability to discover conditions in her local community and add to that discovery keenness of understanding and delicacy in handling the social economic situation in every conceivable combination.

One further factor of prime importance is the understanding of religion in the life of the individual and the family. The approach to this point has taken two paths. There has been either a strong urge on the part of some religious sects for a thorough comprehension of their own tenets, or a more general plea for tolerance for all religious beliefs. The former is good as far as it goes, though its span is very limited, and the latter is only a negative good. Neither will help the worker in any adequate way to meet the demand for understanding and helpfulness. Man's highest ideas and ideals are embodied in his religious faith and hope, and the public health nurse must understand something of that higher plane of thinking and living as embodied if she is to expect a return in appreciation of her higher plane of health. If the body is the abiding place of the spirit she cannot serve the body without recognizing the spirit. She must be taught to learn from rector, priest and rabbi, not only the needs of their people but their hopes and ideals, that she may not hurt more than she helps.

She must serve during feasting and fasting. Does she know how not to offend?

She is present at birth and death. Does she know what rites to observe or what are to be observed? She might be forgiven for ignorance of detail but not for lack of understanding appreciation of what is most sacred in each life.

In some courses of training in public health nursing this need to understand the various religious faiths has been partly met by requiring church attendance at the Jewish Synagogue, Catholic church and several denominations of Protestant churches by all students, whether they themselves be Jewish, Catholic, Protestant, or of any other religious sect. Add to this a careful discussion of some of the rites and needs more often encountered, and a beginning is made toward this working ideal. Tolerance is not enough. The public health nurse must have an appreciation and an actual knowledge of the varied forms and ideals of all the religious sects among whose people she hopes to serve successfully. In this respect there is only one thing of which any social worker should always be tolerant. She must always be tolerant of intolerance.

EDITH S. BRYAN

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BOOKS IN OUR ALCOVE

Key to the New World

TWO writers have studied the content and method of the "new education": Bertrand Russell, the philosopher-mathematician, and Bertrand Russell, the proud, puzzled, intelligent, ambitious father of a three-yeear-old son and a daughter less than two. The philosopher-mathematician contributes the introduction, the first two chapters and the conclusion. The rest of the book is dominated by Bertrand Russell, parent, far less experienced and less well read than his collaborator.

The philosopher holds that "life must be capable of some intrinsic value," that beyond all the mad scramble for material progress and increased efficiency there is a precious reality which he terms "the good life."

With this approach, Mr. Russell surveys the aims and the results of the educational systems which produced Athenian awareness of beauty, Chinese stability and art, Japanese energy, the vigor of the Catholic Church, British public school men trained "for positions of authority and power whether at home or in distant parts of the empire," the transformation in America of "a heterogeneous selection of mankind into a homogeneous nation." But beyond such specialized products of education, Mr. Russell believes that there are certain human characteristics which are "universally desirable" and which, "by proper physical, emotional and intellectual care of the young . . . could be made very common." The four he selects are vitality, courage, sensitiveness and intelligence. A community of men and women possessing these qualities as Bertrand Russell defines them would indeed be "very different from anything that has hitherto existed."

> Very few people would be unhappy [he continues]. The main causes of unhappiness at present are ill-health, poverty and an unsatisfactory sex-life. All these would become very rare. Good health could be almost universal and even old age could be postponed. Poverty, since the industrial revolution is only due to collective stupidity. Sensitiveness would make people wish to abolish it, intelligence would show them the way and courage would lead them to adopt it. . . . Most people's sex-life at present is more or less unsatisfactory. . . . A generation of women brought up without irrational sex fears would soon make an end of this. Fear has been thought the only way to make women "virtuous" and they have been deliberately taught to be cowards, both physically and mentally. One generation of fearless women could transform the world, by bringing into it a generation of fearless children, not contorted into unnatural shapes but straight and candid, generous, affectionate and free. Their ardor would sweep away the cruelty and pain which we endure because we are lazy, cowardly, hard-hearted and stupid. It is education that gives us these bad qualities and education that must give us the opposite virtues.

From the philosopher's high vision Bertrand Russell, the parent, takes up the discussion of "the concrete detail in which our ideals are to be embodied." Much of his material is drawn from his observation of his own children. But it is hardly possible to base a workable educational program for children in general on the traits and characteristics of one small boy and one baby girl. And when Mr. Russell steps outside the nursery and attempts to outline the education of children older than his son he seems to break away from any sort of factual basis and embark on amazing flights of fancy, colored by memories of his own boyish reactions to the world he knew thirty-odd years ago in an England that will not exist again. Even his "free children" seem not so much "free" as well guided—dancing little puppets whose strings would be gently but firmly pulled if they should try to dance far out of line. It is hard to know whether this is because Mr. Russell views them so externally instead of using modern psychology to look from within out, or whether it is merely that he has known only two children in his life, and those for such a very little while.

This parent-author apparently bases his discussion of nursery schools wholly on the English situation and on Mme. Montesorri's experiments in Rome. He evidently has not read any recent American book on education except The Child: His Nature and His Needs, published by the Children's Foundation. Because there is "no mention of it [the nursery-school movement] in O'Shea's book" he concludes that "the importance of nursery schools is even less appreciated in America than in England." In fact, Mr. Russell is serenely unaware of the progress of the "new education" in this country and of the contributions of John Dewey, Gesell, Terman, Parkhurst, Marietta Johnson, Lucy Sprague Mitchell, Washburne, Burnham, Baldwin, Adler, Cattell, to choose at random a few outstanding names. Much of what Mr. Russell has learned from his children and many of his suggestions for the "education of character" and "intellectual education" will not seem particularly new or striking to those who are familiar with what is being written and said on both sides of the Atlantic on various phases of "the new education."

But to Bertrand Russell, the philosopher, who in this book traces the directions of past efforts and points out the meaning and the hope of a more intelligent environment and training for youth, his readers are once more heavily in debt. In this field, as once and again in politics and in physics, he has cleared and plotted an important area of thought and speculation. He has made us see, with fresh clarity, that "education is the key to the new world."

BEULAH AMIDON

EDUCATION AND THE GOOD LIFE, *by Bertrand Russell. Boni and Liveright, New York. 319 pp. Price, $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN AN EARLY ISSUE

The Democratic Way of Life

By T. V. Smith

A tonic restatement, in contemporary terms, of American idealism

Reviewed by Geddes Smith

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They Changed Behavior

THE STORY OF AN EPOCH-MAKING MOVEMENT, *by Maud Nathan. Doubleday, Page and Company, New York. 245 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A WORK-DAY that stretched from eight in the morning till six at night and until eleven-thirty on Saturdays, with a strict rule against sitting down or even leaning against shelf or counter for a moment's rest; unpaid overtime beyond these hours and on Sundays and holidays to "take stock" and rearrange goods; no vacation except enforced vacations without pay during the dull seasons; ten or fifteen minutes for lunch in bare, filthy wash rooms; fines or dismissal for the slightest complaint or error; and a wage so low that malnutrition and miserable housing were inevitable—this was the life of New York store clerks thirty-five years ago.

As for the general public . . . the customers who frequented the store . . . they were indifferent and selfish. . . . Milady lolled back in her victoria, with never a thought of the saleswoman standing all day behind counters. . . . Milady had no conscientious scruples, no regrets, no compunctions. The shopping public had not been educated; the social conscience of the general public had not been awakened.

The story of how "the social conscience of the shopping public was aroused, developed and crystallized" is the history of thirty-five years of investigation and education pioneered and carried forward by the Consumers' League. It is here gathered together by the honorary president of the New York Consumers' League and vice-president of the national organization, with brief forewords by Mary Anderson of the Department of Labor, Edward A. Filene, representing the employer, and Newton D. Baker, a former president of the League, representing the consumer.

From the first New York mass meeting and the first "White List" of eight "Fair Shops" in 1891, the activities grew to those of a national and then an international organization, and the League's interests covered not only New York shop girls, but waitresses, laundry workers, silk workers, telephone operators, canning factory employes, hotel workers, sweat shop workers, until they included all women and children in industry.

The vigor and achievement of the Consumers' League is linked with the personalities of four remarkable women, Alice Woodbridge, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi and Mrs. Florence Kelley (see The Survey, Dec. 1, 1924, p. 291). The method, as defined by Mrs. Nathan, "invariably followed this rule: obtain facts through investigation, acquaint the public with the facts and after educating public opinion, secure legislation."

A stirring story, this, of successful group action for the common good. B. A.

"Vital" Knowledge

SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATION, *by Alvin Good. Harper. 589 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AGAIN the old dispute! What knowledge is of most worth? Which subject in a constantly enlarging curriculum is the vital factor in the educational program? With tiresome recurrence each specific field of knowledge raises a champion. So now comes a challenge from Louisiana; "the more complex the civilization, the more the need for sociology."

If Professor Good is right, all education is primarily a matter of social contacts; the nature and significance of social contacts are revealed in socioligy; sociology, therefore, becomes the most logical avenue of approach in the attainment of that much abused but little understood aim of education—"conscious control of activities." For sociology points out just how that control is now obtained, and the principles upon which improvements in that control may be expected.

There can be little doubt that social experience educates; education precipitates social experience. Cause and effect is evident in both. Indeed all life is education; the school is but one brief and somewhat impotent factor. And if the field of sociology is coterminous with all experience, then doubtless sociology can and should define the aims and methods education is to realize. It rightly assumes the privilege of answering the question, "What should we know, and how much?" But most sociologists have made painful efforts to discount the criticism that their embryo science is all-inclusive and non-specific. And there are yet a considerable host of thinking people who believe in the possibility of getting *some* education through such an anti-social experience as cloistering oneself with a book.

Despite Professor Good's enthusiasm for sociology he has created a stimulating treatise on education. He departs from the traditional treatment of evolution, and with the old institutions in a new classification (he lists primary, intermediate and secondary groups, based on communication rather than interests and activities) points out in a thorough analysis not only how much education one gets in the family, in church, at work and at play, but why and how one gets it. He cannot refrain from the usual sociological speculation on what one does not get and should.

There is not enough sociology in this book to satisfy the sociologist, nor enough education to please the educator; it was probably not intended to do more than strike a happy blend of thought from both fields. Certainly the author has proven the futility of trying to devise a satisfactory program of education until we more clearly see the educative process and more adequately comprehend the thing we're educating for—social life in its entirety. For the group for whom it was originally designed, the young teacher in training, it appears to be a much more wholesome and tasteful tonic than large doses of Pestalozzi, Herbart and Kant. ANDREW S. HAINES

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Health

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR KNOWLEDGE OF TUBERCULOSIS, *by Lawrence F. Flick, M.D. Published by the author, Philadelphia. Price $7.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. FLICK, himself a contributor of much in the 20th century conquest of tuberculosis, has proved a painstaking historian of the drama, the romance of science which has brought us plunging and falling, leaping and despairing through the centuries until it seems that we are on the threshold of ultimate success. He has written a reference or source book of real value to physicians, a book of disciplinary merit to those who would claim originality of idea upon this disease which has belabored the entire history of man. For health officers, sanitarians, the armies of nurses and social workers and publicists and statisticians, another volume will have to be written, since the knowledge Dr. Flick is concerned with is the assembled facts of minute cellular pathology, the natural history of the disease in the lungs and other human tissues.

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Only in casual reference does the sociologist, the administrator, the promotor and propagandist of health services find any part of the story of communal effort for preservation of the human race. Dr. Flick refrains from all paeans in praise of falling death rates, and enters no claims of cause and effect in the realm of official and volunteer health agency effort. Perhaps in another book Dr. Flick will give us the story of social as well as personal growth of the knowledge of tuberculosis. And shall we, a century hence, have a story as encouraging to read of an approaching triumph over cancer, and mental disease?

A POPULAR ENCLYCOPEDIA OF HEALTH, *by Lee K. Frankel and Donald B. Armstrong, M.D., with the collaboration of Genevieve Fox. Albert & Charles Boni, New York. 366 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN THIS well-printed and attractively arranged volume two officers of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company set forth authoritatively the best of professional advice on many points associated with the maintenance of health and the avoidance of disease. As they point out in their preface, the volume is intended to fill the gap between technical text books and the popular health contributions in magazine and press; it aims to present for home use the simple facts of health, rather than medical treatment. Such subjects as Clinics and Dispensaries, Marketing for Safe Food, Psychoanalysis and Recreation here find a place, beside the more familiar titles of the communicable diseases of childhood, accidents, burns, and the like. Arranged alphabetically, and cross-indexed in many instances, its material is easily available for either emergency use or more leisurely perusal.

PSYCHOTHERAPY; MENTAL ELEMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE, *by Edward Wyllys Taylor. Harvard Health Talks No. 14. Harvard Univ. Press. 53 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SHORT, clear outline of the evolution of psychotherapy. Beginning with the period of magic and miracles preceding the eighteenth century and ending with the work of Freud, Taylor traces the development of the tendency to substitute for dependence upon external agencies, supernatural or otherwise, procedures based upon the investigation and formulation of psychological laws.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, *by Leonard Hill, M. B., F. R. S., and Argyll Campbell, M. D., D. Sc. Longmans, Green and Company. 208 pp. Price $4.20 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN THIS VOLUME the director of the Department of Applied Physiology of the National Institute of Medical Research, in England, and one of his associates make available in brief and simple form the substance of three extensive reports by the Council, dealing with ventilation, open air treatment, and the use of the kata-thermometer. Environment, as defined in their chapter headings, includes the atmosphere, the use of the kata-thermometer in heating and ventilating, the effect of surrounding conditions on health, clothing, light and food; other chapters discuss colds, the skin, and various aspects of metabolism.

HAY-FEVER AND ASTHMA, *by Ray M. Balyeat, M.D. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia. 198 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HEADACHE, ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT, *by Thomas F. Reilly, M.D., Blakiston. 246 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HYGIENE AND SANITATION, *by Seneca Egbert, M.D. Eighth edition. Lea & Febiger. 616 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

NURSERY GUIDE, *by Louis W. Sauer, M.D. Second edition. C. V. Mosby. 206 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

Social Practice

HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE, *by Margaret Sanger. Brentano. 230 pp. Price 2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE LETTERS from troubled husbands and wives which interleave Mrs. Sanger's chapters underscore the need for a simple and adequate manual on sex relationship. It is a useful book, and contains a sensible chapter—within the limits prescribed by law—on Birth Control. But it seems at times needlessly sentimental in manner: could not the art of sex be described even for a wide audience with the detachment of a Havelock Ellis?

THE ADVENTURE OF OLD AGE, *by Francis Bardwell, with preface by Richard C. Cabot. Houghton Mifflin. 299 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

"A GENIUS for sympathy" Dr. Cabot calls the unique quality which Francis Bardwell brought to his work as State Visitor of Almhouses in Massachusetts, and which is the motive spirit behind the stories, sketches and verses of the present volume. In seventeen years service in this capacity Mr. Bardwell has visited the Town Farm of *every* town in the state, from the Berkshires to the Cape. He met Miss Charity, Aunt Ann, Rosalie, Patty and Seth, Ivan the lovable, and the rest as friends, and saw them with understanding, and the record of such meetings may justly be termed "adventure."

A MANUAL FOR COTTAGE MOTHERS AND SUPERVISORS, *by Leon W. Goldrich, Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Pleasantville, N. Y. 136 pp.*

MR. GOLDRICH and his associates have been thorough in helping the cottage mother to see what an exacting task is hers. The Manual is intimately adapted to the plan of administration and the equipment used by the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. As others contemplate use of the material it contains they should bear in mind the advantages and disadvantages which characterize cottage activities at this particular institution. The second part of the manual has to do with Spiritual Aspects of Cottage Life. A chapter on Dependent Children in Institutions, containing some valuable statements, would be much more effective if it presented a more detailed analysis of the kinds of social distress which bring children to the institution. It would help cottage mothers if they could review two or three cases showing the actual handicaps children bring with them, the handicaps which the cottage mother, in cooperation with physicians, teachers and others, must help to remove. Such material, briefly presented, would seem more valuable than some of the generalities which are stressed. It would add weight to the Manual's repeated suggestions of the need for individualizing the child. In general the manual reveals a careful analysis and organization of the functions of the cottage mother.

H. W. HOPKIRK

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE SOCIAL WORKER, *by Elizabeth MacAdam. Henry Holt, 1925. 224 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MISS MACADAM presents a comprehensive history of the present status and development of social studies and training for social work in England. She supplements her book with a chapter describing training for social work in the United States and Canada. Most of this material she collected during her recent visit to the United States, and Americans will find her evaluation of our training courses and the work of some of the larger schools especially suggestive. Miss MacAdam's conception of the problem is broad and includes the "social study required for every profession—medicine, public health, education, agriculture, town planning, commerce, engineering" as well as "social administration in all its forms, public and private, paid or unpaid."

WALTER W. PETTIT

FAMILY ALLOWANCES IN PRACTICE, *by Hugh R. Vibart. P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London. 237 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

"A FAMILY wage exists when in valuing labor account is taken not only of the work itself but also of the worker and his rights as a man, particularly the right to form a family." Using this quotation from Stolk as his definition, Mr. Vibart traces the principle of the family wage, its history, development, and present administration in Europe, chiefly in Belgium, France, Germany and Holland. Aside from the more factual material, there are chapters on The Labor Attitude, The Bachelor Standpoint, and Equal Pay for Men and Women or The Feminist Standpoint.

LAWS RELATING TO SEX MORALITY IN NEW YORK CITY, *by Arthur B. Spingarn. New edition (originally published 1915). Century Co., for the Bureau of Social Hygiene. 171 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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Experience and Nature

A Running Commentary on John Dewey's Masterpiece

IX. What Is An Individual?

WHETHER our work be in the schools, social agencies, business world, or family life—we all deal essentially with the same item—though this in its variety has a thousand facets. This item which conditions all our efforts and toward the influencing of which all our energies are directed is simply—the individual, any individual, several individuals, all individuals.

But have we any real conception of what an individual is? Apparently most of the time we cannot quite bring ourselves to think of him as the crowning product of nature and experience, a living part of the living world, whose roots are deeply embedded in the soils of time, traceable, by an omniscient mind, to many ancestries, many social groups, to conflicting, even contradictory strains of family, races, peoples, communites, nations, ages. In him are involved bits of all the characters that the ages have evolved, sometimes bound together harmoniously, cooperatively, sometimes in endless antagonisms that beat remorselessly against the bounds of personality. Too often we think of him as a sort of abstract entity, a "mind" or separate mechanism, or distinct organism, the *unit* of society, whose character can be shaped at schools or in other institutions, without regard to his native soils, even as a block of marble can be shaped to a pattern by a stone cutter or a sculptor, without regard to the place of its origin.

UNDER this conception children are easily pulled up from their native local soils and transformed to neighborhoods that are barren of all soil; or sent to equally barren finishing schools—to be finished. Their hands are kept from contact with the things that cause creative thrills to tingle along their nerves; their minds are filled with "thoughts"—thus both preventing and obviating the necessity of any thinking on their own parts. So we get not *individuality* but conformity to accepted standards; the person who thinks old thoughts, practices old habits, fits into traditional situations, defends with old arguments the vestiges of vanishing worlds, and who is hopelessly stranded upon islands of unreasoned customs when the world in its restless evolving sweeps away sections and layers of the older economic, religious, social or moral orders.

Or if, perchance, the standardizing processes defeat their own ends, utterly estranging the individual from conformities, then we get individual*ism*, which is only a bit less undesirable. For individual*ism* means the isolation of a stranded personality in some unfinished area of incomplete accomplishment, and the assertion that such incomplete result has a cosmic finality, a social satisfactoriness or a personal desirability in itself. So individualism makes such a partial performance—in its attitudes, its habits, its customs, its modes of behavior, its standards of judgment and values—the touchstone of human achievement. Individual*ism* always means that a part of life has been mistaken for the whole of life; that a stationary achievement has been substituted for a mobile organization within the processes of experience and nature.

For the *real individual* is not an achievement but a center of achievings, of integratings, and of appreciatings. He is nature's summation of processes to date; he is nature's justification of the complex movements of experience; and he is nature's vantage point for new departures, for exploring new intimations of experience or exploiting new ranges of her own reserves. The mind of the individual is a new field, which may prove to be fertile soil in which old crops may come to unanticipated vitality and variation, in which new growths may appear—the long anticipated and desired human mutants.

THE individual is not the beginning of society or humanity; he is its climax and its ending, its justification and its final test. He crowns life and history, experience and nature: with the roots of his being far back in nature, and the roots of his mind deep in experience; a creature of habits, yet transcending habit; created by society, and, if real, forever rooted in society, yet criticising the forms of society, and at times initiating new societies; transforming his primitive gestures into the structure and content of language, thus taking to himself all the cultures of the ages and providing his mind with the strength of all races and times; deliberating upon the meanings of life, working out for himself patterns of morality that meet his own needs, standing upon his own feet and looking at life out of his own eyes, being not overmuch afraid; criticising his world, his past, his environment, and his own conduct, with the objectivity of the scientist; defending his own most intimate life against the superficialities of criticism with the ancient enthusiasms of religion; giving his personality all that life has to offer, feeling sure that there is no limit to the resources of the world; permitting his mental stature to grow into any problem or task or achievement that may challenge it; making for himself an understanding of the world, not alone the world that is, but the world that promises to be; giving that world of his disciplined hopes the chance to set itself growing within the creative processes of experience and nature; blending all these elements into an integrated personality that expresses his being, that satisfies his inner urges and that draws him, unconsciously to new levels of growth and life—this it is to be an Individual. He sums up experience and nature within himself, creatively, and is at once the product of all the past, the expression of the present, and the unfulfilled promise of the future.

EXPERIENCE AND NATURE, *by John Dewey. Open Court Publishing Co. 443 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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THE SOCIAL WORK SHOP

Writing the Case Story

The following story was written by a young case worker on the staff of the New York Charity Organization Society, a "district reporter" for the publicity department of the C. O. S.

Smiling Through

LEAVING the shores and bright sky of Greece to land in a city where every face was strange, was a frightening experience for five-year-old Tommy S. Life was only made bearable by the fact that Father was standing at the pier ready to greet him, his mother and four younger sisters. His father, who had preceded the family, kept a "hot-dog" wagon and brought about $25 home to his family by Saturday night.

Tommy started off bravely in kindergarten. The teacher and all the children loved his bright smile and what Tommy was not able to say in English he made up for in smiling.

Time came when people would not eat "hot-dogs" in the winter season so Tommy went to bed hungry on several occasions. The four younger children got whooping cough and measles and Tommy himself had diphtheria. Tommy's mother was so shy that she was afraid to take the children to a clinic. The stores and streets bewildered her and she did not dare to go more than two blocks from home.

When the C. O. S. worker went in to help the family the younger children screamed and ran away. It was Tommy who interpreted for her. When Aristides refused to go to the clinic with the visitor it was Tommy who, by his powers of persuasion and magic smile won Aristides over. With Tommy guiding the family, Mrs. S. took Angelina regularly to the Milk Station. Tommy took his mother shopping and discovered bigger stores further away. Mrs. S. gained so much confidence that she thought she would like to take English lessons but did not dare to go to the Settlement alone.

After the C. O. S. visitor had showed them the way, Tommy escorted his mother regularly once a week to the Settlement.

Only last week Tommy with tear-stained face, having been to the dentist, said to the visitor, "I'll be ready to go again next Wednesday and I'll have Nicholas ready too."

K. R.

A Clinical Discussion

THIS story was published in the C. O. S. Bulletin which goes regularly to the Society's entire list of contributors. It was discussed at a clinic of the Committee on Publicity Methods in Social Work at Cleveland from the point of view of technique of writing and not as to whether it was adaptable to use in a newspaper. The following points were brought out during the discussion:

1. The importance of this being a true story. Several bulletin readers inquired about Tommy and a few checks came in for the family, unsolicited.

2. The human interest value of the story. Where a case story is written by the social worker who actually knows the family, the story can never sound just like "any Greek family" —you see Tommy and adore him—and you want things to turn out well for him.

3. The value of showing *indirectly* the service rendered by the social agency to a family, rather than labeling each service, such as tonsils removed, rent paid.

The objection was raised in the Cleveland discussion that the lay reader might not grasp all that had been done for Tommy's family, through this indirect method. The majority ruled, however, that we talk down too much to our reading public, that readers should be allowed to draw their own conclusions, as in Tommy's case. One speaker felt that the insistence on mentioning in their order every service rendered in "reading from left to right" fashion is what spoils many a good story, and makes them all sound alike. This speaker (a community chest man) felt that chest publicity especially fell into this error in the chest's effort to measure for the public the good its money is accomplishing. He suggested, too, that it would be more educational to tell a story of a case half way toward solution, putting the emphasis on what remained to be done (with the public's help) rather than loud-pedaling past achievements.

4. The weakness of most social workers lies in trying to tell too much. The case worker knows the whole story and it's hard for her not to tell it. She is lost, however, if she doesn't decide before her pen begins to move across the page, just what it is she wants to leave in the reader's mind. There can be only one central theme, one idea and all else that is told in the story must be the "supporting cast."

The writer must build his story either around one personality or around one incident. The personality choice is usually the most effective, as with Tommy. It was hard for the worker to give Tommy the center of the stage from first to last when other members of the family had so many good points, but she stuck to the rules and the result is that through Tommy we see them all.

5. When we have decided to build our short story around one character, he should be introduced in the first sentence of the story. Then in the last sentence we must build our climax around him. It perhaps need not be said that by the first sentence does the short story stand or fall. Catch your reader then—or never! Tommy also was the Alpha and Omega of his story. The first and last sentence of *every* short story should be related in similar way.

6. The value of vivid word pictures. "What Tommy was not able to say in English, he made up for in smiling." Tommy's smile runs through the whole story and makes him vivid to us.

The value of contrasting pictures—"Leaving the shores and bright sky of Greece to land in a city where every face was strange."

The occasional effective use of direct discourse—"I'll be ready to go again next Wednesday and I'll have Nicholas ready too."

The preference for short sentences and the need for *action* in most stories.

IN summing up, it was agreed the great value lay in teaching the social worker to tell her own story. The publicity director can help teach her and get his material from her, and the reading public cannot help but catch the meaning and the reality of it all when it comes first hand from her.

CLARE M. TOUSLEY

Charity Organization Society, New York.

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Over My Desk

A Monthly Talk with Executives

By Elwood Street

Director, Community Council of St. Louis

The Executive and His Board

WHILE an executive should be a leader, yet, in his relations with his board, he should be like the little boy who is supposed to be seen and not heard most of the time. The expression of that philosophy is found in the following instructions for committee secretaries which have been worked out by the executive staff of the Community Council of St. Louis.

The secretary shall do everything possible to develop the initiative and responsibility of each department or committee chairman, discussing in advance of each meeting the program for that meeting with the chairman and securing his understanding and approval of the program and the action which ought to be taken.

The secretary will, as far as possible, remain in the background, leaving the discussion to the chairman and the members unless his opinion is called for or unless intervention is absolutely necessary to prevent a serious mistake; on the ground that working through organizations and through individual, as we must, it is far better to let our departments and committees come to their decisions as the result of their own thought and conviction (even though the method is slow) than as the result of direct dictation by the Council staff. Suggestions can be made to the chairman beforehand.

The secretary shall arrange so far as possible for reports of committees and sub-committee action to be made by chairman or member of these committees rather than making them himself. The secretary's task at all times is to stimulate responsibility, thought, and activity of committee and department members but to keep as much as possible in the background himself.

The secretary shall take pains, when he must make suggestions, to proceed by indirect suggestion and by question rather than by positive direction or action.

The secretary should see that information which is desired by committees is secured in plenty of time for their consideration; that notices are sent out a week in advance to give members of committees and departments time to prepare for these meetings; and that members of committees who are responsible for special functions be reminded of these responsibilities as often as is necessary in order to get them done on the time scheduled.

The secretary shall see that notices of meetings are as specific as possible and mention the main points of business which are to come before the meeting.

So far as is possible in notices and communications in behalf of departments or committees, the secretary shall use the chairman's name in signatures.

Copies of all minutes shall promptly be sent to chairmen and vice-chairmen.

The secretary will always confer with the chairman regarding the appointment of committees and shall follow out the chairman's wishes in these respects.

Secretaries should make schedules of all enterprises authorized and information desired by departments and committees and handle these schedules in such a way through lists or tickler notations that they will be performed on time.

After each meeting the chairman should be notified of any action he should take to carry out the decisions of the committee or department.

The secretary should be especially careful to see that committees stick to projects which they have planned and see them through to completion.

Another Plan by Mr. Danforth

WILLIAM H. DANFORTH, whose unique "set your sight" plan was described in the Survey for April 15, is quite persuaded that a number of people read The Survey. We don't know whether or not he thinks it is a good medium for advertising Ralston-Purina products but he does think it is a good medium for telling about efficiency similar to that which he employs in his office and manufacturing plant. He has received thirteen requests for his "set your sight" outline from the following persons:—Sylvia W. Ziebach of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; Russell Ramsey of Wilmington; Mrs. Dorothy E. Meigs of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, New York city; Homer Talbot of the Chamber of Commerce, Jefferson City, Missouri; Beth Konkel of the Lane County Public Health Association, Eugene, Oregon; Deaconess Gertrude J. Baker of St. Elizabeth's School, Wakpala, South Dakota; Marjorie Lucas of Philadelphia; W. E. A. Wyman, Chief of Sanitation of St. Petersburg, Florida; Elizabeth Fay of the Sheltering Arms, New York city; Ethel B. Webster of The Amherst H. Wilder Dispensary, St. Paul; Grace Heitsch of Pontiac, Michigan; J. E. Hughes of the Standard Oil Company of New York; and Ambrose Hering of the Lutheran Inner Mission Society of Minnesota.

Mr. Danforth has been so much encouraged both by the enthusiasm Survey readers show in his device for becoming more efficient "day by day, in every way" and also, perhaps by the cooperation among his own employes, that he has worked out a similar self-operating efficiency measurement outline for the use of his employes while he spends this summer in Russia. If all of his employes grow in all of the ways that be suggests they might grow, he is hardly likely to know them when he gets back in September.

We have a sneaking suspicion that Miss E. Joynt, secretary to Mr. Danforth at the Ralston-Purina Mills, Eighth and Gratiot Streets, St. Louis, might be persuaded to send a copy of this "double-tonnage summer growth outline" to any Survey reader who is interested in similar results for himself or members of his staff.

How One Sight Was Set

CHARLES E. MINER, secretary of the Missouri Social Hygiene Association, by the way, applied Mr. Danforth's "set your sight" idea to the program of his own organization and has tabulated the results in comparison with the schedule in the following terms:

	SCHEDULED		ACCOMPLISHED
	For year	*4 months*	*in 4 months*
Lectures on Social Hygiene	100	34	51
Film Showings	25	8	15
Social Hygiene Exhibits	4	2	4
Circulation of Books	250	80	80
Distribution of Pamphlets	1500	500	750

We don't know whether or not Mr. Miner comes "up to snuff" in all of the points of efficiency growth which Mr. Danforth counseled in his "set your sight" program for the year but we do know that in the respects indicated at least he has more than fulfilled expectations.

It isn't too late for the social worker who neglected to "set his sight" for the first half of the year to set it for the last half or perhaps to set it for the year which begins for many social agencies September 1 or October 1.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

National Conference Dates

DATES of the National Conference of Social Work for 1927 have been announced by Howard R. Knight, general secretary. The conference will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, May 11 to 18. Hotel Fort Des Moines will be the headquarters hotel.

Olivet and Daniel Boone

Two conferences of unusual interest are being held this month for social workers and religious leaders. One is on the campus of a Michigan college; the other in the hills of central Kentucky. Both are concerned with a closer liaison between the church and social work. The Michigan conference, now in its second year, is under the auspices of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, with Kirby Page as chairman of the executive committee and Amy Blanche Greene, 347 Madison Avenue, New York city, as secretary. The program includes Economic and Industrial Relations, August 2-8; International Relations, August 9-15; Race Relations, August 16-22; Family Relations, August 23-28.

The Kentucky conference is the outgrowth of the Christian Workers' Conference which has been held annually at Camp Daniel Boone, and which is now known as The Daniel Boone Conference for Christian and Social Workers and will be held this year from August 24 to 31. Paul L. Benjamin, general secretary of the Family Service Organization of Louisville, is one of the organizers, and the social service discussion leaders are Mr. Benjamin, Otto W. Davis, Dr. Annie S. Veech, David C. Liggett, William C. Headrick, Alice Richard, Elspeth Bennett, Helen P. Story, Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, Agnes Sullivan and Ida Levin.

Geometric Case Work

A family welfare worker recently told F. S. J. about a woman who called up the office to ask for help, saying that her husband had had two parallel strokes and they had not been able to make ends meet since.

A Useful Clinic

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Children's Division, National Conference of Social Work, held in Cleveland, it was decided to have at the next meeting of the National Conference a "Clinic of the Mechanics of Child Caring Organizations." Leon W. Frost, secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Detroit, 71 West Warren Avenue, was asked to assemble the material.

The exhibit will consist of various forms used by child caring organizations; diagrams showing functional operation of organizations and likewise their connection with societies doing other types of work, community funds or chests, and national organizations, if they are so linked up; policy books; a fairly complete collection of annual reports, so that visitors may inspect these as to format, type of paper and printing, effectiveness of pictures, size, arrangement and general contents; specimens of magazines or broadsheets issued by child caring organizations; types of office stationery used; physical arrangement of chronological case histories—such as arrangement of the first interview, summaries at regular periods, final summaries; use of marginal or key words, vocabularies which have been standardized, use of red ink in the records and so on. No wall charts or large material will be used.

Mr. Frost will be deeply gratified to have significant material, which is to the point and which can be given, sent in from child placing and child caring organizations.

San Francisco Foundation

San Francisco is the latest city to organize a foundation. Fourteen of the city's wealthiest men have organized a community foundation, somewhat similar to the Cleveland Foundation, to receive and administer bequests for the benefit of the whole community. CHARLES W. MERRILL is chairman of the organization committee.

Publicity Elections

HOMER BORST has been elected chairman, BERNARD C. ROLOFF vice-chairman, and MARY SWAIN ROUTZAHN secretary of the executive group of the Committee on Publicity Methods in Social Work. Mrs. Routzahn is also chairman of Division XII of the National Conference of Social Work—Educational Publicity.

Miscellaneous

The Ohio Public Health Association celebrates its first quarter century of fighting against tuberculosis by publishing a 100-page booklet, filled with pictures and concise information. DR. C. P. PROBST of Columbus is the newly elected president. ROBERT G. PATERSON continues as executive secretary.

T. EARLE SULLENGER, head of the Department of Sociology, University of Omaha, has been appointed director of the Model Playground Committee of Omaha in charge of a model playground recently constructed to educate the city in modern scientific recreation.

MOLLIE CONDON, of The Survey, has returned from a trip to Oregon and Washington and reports that there is in those states as much intelligence in social work and as keen an interest in The Survey and the things it stands for as anywhere in the United States.

WALTER H. MALLORY, for the past four years the executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, returned to America this summer from Peking.

MARK M. JONES, 61 Broadway, New York, announces that a part of the time of his organizations is now available for counsel on problems of organization and management in the fields of business and philanthropy.

DR. ALFRED ADLER, the renowned nerve specialist of Vienna, plans to come to the United States in October.

GEORGE S. WILSON has been appointed Director of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia. Mr. Wilson has been in public service twenty-six years and has been secretary of the Board of Charities, Washington, D. C., since its creation in 1900.

HERBERT L. MAY of Pittsburgh, has sailed from New York to make a two-year study of recreation in Europe for the Playground and Recreation Association and a survey of political, social and economic conditions in and for the Foreign Policy Association.

Two Connecticut counties—Fairfield and New London—have organized public health associations. DR. BENJAMIN N. PENNELL is president of the New London association.

The first county nurse in the United States, MRS. HELEN MARSHALL, of Chilton County, Alabama, was present at the recent Mississippi Valley Tuberculosis Conference in Chicago.

Elections and Appointments

J. W. BECKER as chairman and DR. GRACE WIGHTMAN as secretary of the newly organized State Health Council of Illinois.

ALICE FITZGERALD as director of the Siriraj School of Nursing at Bangkok.

RUTH FITZSIMONS as assistant secretary of the Social Welfare League of Seattle, succeeding ETHEL M. COLTER.

JANET GEISTER as secretary of the Association of Tuberculosis Clinics of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. JANE NICHOLSON to the staff of the Out-Patient Clinics and PEARL SHACKLEFORD to the staff of the Children's Service of the same organization.

MARY H. HESS as director of the Children's Bureau, Norfolk, Va.

JANE M. HOEY as member of the N. Y. State Crime Commission.

ALBERT E. HOWELL as general secretary of the Family Service Society, Canton, Ohio.

JUNE J. JOSLYN as psychiatric social worker for the Social Welfare League of Seattle.

HELEN LOCHE as children's agent of the N. Y. State Charities Aid Association for Saratoga County, N. Y.

MERLE E. MACMAHON as executive secretary of the Providence (R. I.) Children's Friend Society.

DR. BRADFORD J. MURPHEY as chief psychiatrist, New England Home for Little Wanderers.

ELLA ULLRICH as superintendent of the Jefferson County (Wis.) Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

CORNELIA VAN KOOEY as chief nurse of the Reserve Medical Unit, Evacuation Hospital No. 22, Milwaukee.

MARY WESTWATER and MARGARET McGREGOR to the Chattaqua County (N. Y.) Children's Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

ELEANOR ZUPPAM as superintendent of the Albany Guild of Nurses.

Resignations and Leaves

FRANCES BRINK has resigned as field secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

FLORENCE HELIKER, district secretary Social Welfare League of Seattle, on year's leave of absence to visit Hawaii.

MARION SOUTHARD has resigned as chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court, Seattle, to be married. H. B. VANN will succeed Miss Southard.

NORMAN J. WARE on two years leave of absence as head of the Dept. of Sociology, University of Louisville, to act as impartial chairman of the Clothing Arbitration Board at Rochester, N. Y.

HELEN C. WHITE has resigned as executive of the Associated Charities, Albany, N. Y.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Work-Finding for the Handicapped

TO THE EDITOR: One naturally hesitates to find fault with as thoughtful an article as that of Mr. McMillan's in The Survey of June 15, but there is one item that appears open to grave objection:

The recommendations of this committee contemplated an agreement . . . that employment rather than hospitalization be stressed in treatment. It was urged that Red Cross metropolitan Chapters retain at least one worker with psychiatric training to be used chiefly in finding proper employment for veterans of this type. . . . As soon as her client reached the point of employability it was urged that the social worker secure from the psychiatrist a list of the occupations he might fill. From the local employment agencies lists of potential employers should be obtained and the social worker should attempt to place her client, making direct contact with the employer and giving him a full statement of the situation. Thereafter, the great emphasis should be laid on keeping the man and the job together.

The ideas presented here may be criticised both as to principle and as to method, it might seem. It is almost an axiom that centralization is more needed in the matter of finding work than any other one thing. Here is a proposal to ignore this common-sense truth, and add to the nearly hopeless confusion that now exists in this field; one flatly opposed to the best modern theory and practice. In California, the state has established a system of public employment bureaus, which function more or less efficiently. It would seem far more desirable to concentrate all employment, even of the handicapped, in these going agencies than to attempt to carry out any such plan as outlined. So far as actual practice goes, it ought to be obvious that to send a woman out to ask a job for a man is to handicap him from the start. The employer, through charitable agencies and community chests, is trying to separate his charity from his business. Business is run on one basis, charity on another. A job is ordered on the 100 per cent application of the average employe; a worker either is or he isn't; there is no thing as an accepted 60 or 75 per cent job. The employer is forced to run his business in such a way as to break even or else shut up shop, and the truism that sentiment and business don't mix, is reflected here. It may be safely asserted that with a very few exceptions the employer who hires a handicapped man is simply hiring a worker for less than enough to live on. Just what social end is to be served by such a method as that set forth is not readily grasped. To add to this difficulty by advertising the worker's handicap through having a woman beg a job for him on a charity basis is to make his employment practically impossible, for the state of mind of a potential employer may be imagined at the end of the third or fourth call of suppliant social workers asking for jobs for the handicapped. The problem of the handicapped worker is too serious and pressing to be ignored or solutions sought along sloppy sentimental lines. It is a challenge to the best social thinking that exists.

Industry, as is known, is organized on a profit-making basis. It must be, as things are. This bars any general use of handicapped workers, especially as current industry also rests on a labor reserve surplus., But it is doubtful if the industrial organization can go on much longer carrying totally dependent groups. Some way must be found to productively employ them, in part at least. As private capital cannot be expected to enter a field with no hope of return, the necessary investment and direction must be had from either public funds or private philanthropy. But as Mr. Kipling once remarked: "That is another story."

W. S. GOODRICH

American Red Cross, Letterman Hospital, San Francisco

A Mine of Literary Treasure

TO THE EDITOR: Your issue of July 15 has just reached me. I have been particularly impressed with A Negro Girl and a Y. W. C. A. Matter so interesting as to constitute a mine of literary treasure lies before him who is willing to "prospet" for it among incidents hovering about a race, or rather "group," many of whom have already emerged from a position of alleged inferiority, and are now reaching out, albeit tortuously, into higher lines of employment. The "prospecting" can with greater literary advantage be done now than later, however.

Such accounts as the one above mentioned, therefore, do a great deal of good at this time in emphasizing the only proper adjustment that may make America safe for democracy. The multiplication of such instances, moreover, will serve to remove the impression that is perhaps already fixed in some part of the public mind that "Christian" has no rightful place in the naming of these associations.

F. L. CARDOZO

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Truth for the Children

TO THE EDITOR: Here is another "ten best books" problem —but the answers will be put to better use than helping to while away the hours on that proverbial desert island.

In our endeavor to establish a library for Pioneer Youth, an organization conducting clubs and summer camps for boys and girls from workers' families, a deplorable lack of good books was revealed. The folk lore, myth, and fairy tales that pass as history and the available story material which is either nonsensical or glorifies the go-getter and military hero are not suitable for those curious-minded and alert children. They want truth—facts—and quantities of it! So, we have started the big task of building up a new literature—a literature that will stress the heroism of men and women whose victories were peace time victories, whose personal sacrifices were made for the good of the race, and who fought war, poverty, intolerance and ignorance in all its manifestations.

Before starting to create a new literature, we want to cover carefully the ground already traveled. We would appreciate it if the readers of the Survey would send us names of any books for juveniles that cover the following fields:

Science and scientists.
Social, civic and progressive movements and their leaders.
Movements for religious freedom and their leaders.
Pioneers in developing the Labor Movement.
Pioneers in architecture, art, music, etc.
History of engineering and invention.
Explorers and discoverers.

Responses to this appeal should be sent to Pioneer Youth of America, 3 West 16 Street, New York, in care of the undersigned.

MARJORIE WORTHINGTON

Secretary Pioneer Youth Literature Committee, New York

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THE SURVEY'S DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE—President, Margaret Sanger, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Objects: To educate American public in the various aspects of the dangers of uncontrolled procreation; to establish centers where married persons may receive contraceptive advice from duly licensed physicians. Life membership $1.00; Birth Control Review (monthly magazine) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION—K. L. Butterfield, president; Henry Israel, executive secretary. Room 1849, Grand Central Terminal Bldg., New York City. Emphasizes the human aspect of country life. Annual membership $5.00 includes "Rural America" (monthly bulletin) and Annual Conference Proceedings.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22d Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Composed of 20 Protestant national women's mission boards. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Work among Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer service for college students, Laura H. Parker, Executive Supervisor.
Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans, Raymond E. Cole, Executive.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Secs.; 105 E. 22d St., N. Y. C.
Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y. International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42d Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in the field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration: children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary: 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City, New York. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, inebrity, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—John A. Lapp, president, Chicago, Ill.; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, Spring, 1927. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, associate director; Dr. B. Franklin Royer, medical director, and Miss Eleanor P. Brown, secretary; 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Theobald Smith, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—for social service among Negroes, L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y.; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, president; 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the work shop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22d St., New York, Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Social Legislation, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, prin.; Warren Logan, treas.; A. L. Holsey, acting sec'y, Tuskegee, Ala.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED GRADUATE NURSES: Philadelphia, Pa. August 17-20.

SILVER BAY VACATION CONFERENCE: Lake George, N. Y. August 20-26. President, Charles R. Towson, Silver Bay Association, Silver Bay, N. Y.

CANADIAN NURSES ASSOCIATION: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. August 23-27.

INTERNATIONAL DENTAL CONGRESS: Philadelphia. August 23-28.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Colored): Philadelphia. August 24-27. Secretary, Clara Donald, Durham, N. C.

DANIEL BOONE CONFERENCE: Camp Daniel Boone, Ky. August 24-31. For information address Paul L. Benjamin, 215 E. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.

ASSOCIATED YM AND YWHAs OF NEW ENGLAND: Salem, Mass. September 4-6. Field Secy., Benjamin Ravinowitz, 47 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF YOUTH FOR PEACE CONFERENCE: Watch Hill, R. I. Sept. 9-12. For information write to Fellowship of Reconciliation, 383 Bible House, N. Y. C.

MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE AND INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WORK: St. Paul, Minn. Sept. 18-24.. Secretary, Mrs. John J. Doyle, 413 Administration Bldg., Minneapolis.

BIENNIAL BOY SCOUT EXECUTIVES: Hot Springs, Ark. Sept. 22-29. Chief Scout Executive, James E. West, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Parkersburg, W. Va. September 23-25. Mrs., C. R. Madden, Beckley Hospital, Beckley.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHARITIES ANNUAL MEETING: Buffalo. Sept. 26-Oct. 1. Secretary, Dr. John O'Grady, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION: Atlantic City, N. J. Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Executive Secretary, Dr. Wm. H. Walsh, 18 Division St., Chicago.

NATIONAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE: Concord, N. H. Sept. 27-Oct. 1. Secretary, Elena Crough, Dept. of Public Health, Concord.

INTERNATIONAL UNION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS: Washington, D. C. Sept. 30-Oct. 2. Secretary, Dr. F. Humbert, 2 Avenue Velasquez, Paris(8), France.

UTAH STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Salt Lake City. Sept. 31-Oct. 1. Secretary, Cora Kasius, American Red Cross, 504 Boston Bldg., Salt Lake City.

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EXECUTIVE Secretary and Case Worker wanted by Eastern Social Service Agency. Please state age, training and experience. 5563 SURVEY.

WANTED in large midwestern city, experienced Jewish psychiatric worker, prefer one with case work training; also experienced worker for delinquent girls. 5557 SURVEY.

DISTRICT secretary to take charge staff of eight. Must have worked three years under expert supervision in family case work agency and demonstrated ability to gain new workers and lead case conference. Apply Social Welfare League, Seattle.

WANTED by Jewish Agency a trained dietitian and home economics expert to take charge of a well organized department. State full particulars as to training and experience and salary expected. Address Jewish Welfare Society, 330 S. 9th Street, Philadelphia.

WANTED: Boys' Athletic Director, evenings in New York Settlement House. Must know basketball. Begin end of September. Address 5585 SURVEY.

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WANTED: Head Worker for Settlement and Day Nursery. Must have experience in case work and Settlement work and as a Director. Must live at the Settlement. 5551 SURVEY.

WANTED in large midwestern city experienced Jewish case work supervisor; two trained case workers also experienced worker for Children's Bureau. College graduate preferred. Excellent opportunity for advancement. 5556 SURVEY.

WANTED: Two qualified psychiatric social workers, one experienced with problem children and the other experienced with adult psychiatric cases. Excellent openings in connection with mental hygiene program to be developed in Syracuse. Address, Mental Hygiene Committee, 327 Montgomery Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED: A young woman of liberal tendencies, interested in modern education to act as financial secretary for an experimental school; should have record showing ability to raise large sum of money; should be prepared to make home at the school, near New York. Salary open. 5581 SURVEY.

WANTED: September first in psysician's office, competent executive to take full charge of appointments and accounts, and assist in general. Apply by letter care of 5587 SURVEY.

WANTED: Boys' worker evenings or afternoons and evenings in New York Settlement house to begin about end of September. Address 5586 SURVEY.

WANTED: Assistant headworker in New York Settlement. Must understand Girls' work. Preferably non-resident. Address 5584 SURVEY.

CASE WORKERS with training and experience wanted by Jewish family welfare agency located in Chicago. Address 5576 SURVEY.

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NEIGHBORHOOD VISITOR in large Settlement, not in New York. Resident. Person with some case work and settlement experience preferred. Knowledge of Yiddish helpful. Address 5580 SURVEY.

WANTED: Experienced Superintendent for Childrens' Home, capacity 125, state age, training, experience, salary desired and date available. Location Salt Lake City, Utah. 5582 SURVEY.

WANTED: A well educated man or woman with vision and progressive outlook to help develop a new type of educational institution in the Southern mountains. Can offer no salary at present but will pay transportation and living expenses. 5591 SURVEY.

WANTED: Experienced case supervisor for Jewish family case agency in a large Eastern city. 5589 SURVEY.

WANTED: Executive Secretary for organization covering several lines of welfare work. Experience in case work necessary. Apply Catholic Community League, 828 Cleveland Avenue, North West, Canton, Ohio.

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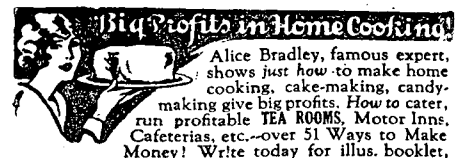
FOR THE HOME



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WORKERS WANTED

The Associated Jewish Charities

of Baltimore

require

AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Positions for Social Workers

Executives—middle west

1. Director Recreation and Girl Scouts, $2400.
2. Director Hospital Social Service, $2100 plus maintenance.
3. Executive Secretary, Association for Blind, $3000-$4000.
4. Executive Secretary, Hospital and Occupational Therapy experience, $2500-$3000.
5. School Nurse, to take charge, $1800.
6. Executive Secretary, Red Cross, west coast, $1800-$2000.

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7. State Field Worker, Child Placement, $1500 plus expenses.
8. Hospital Social Service, $140.
9. Church Social Service, $1800.
10. Work with unmarried mothers, $1500.

Home Economics—middle west

11. Executive Secretary, Women's City Club, $3000.
12. Executive Secretary, Community Center, Girls' Club Work, open.
13. Teacher Sewing and Cooking, settlement, $1500-$1800.
14. Charge of Sewing Room, large reformatory, $100 plus maintenance.
15. Manager Coffee Shop, hotel, $1800-$2500.
16. Executive Secretary, Fashionable Women's Club, Home Economics training, tea room experience, $3000-$5000.

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Fifty cents a line for four insertions, copy to remain unchanged.

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"PROGRAM OF A JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER —AN ADVENTURE IN COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION". Philip L. Seman, Jewish People's Institute, 1258 W. Taylor St., Chicago, Illinois. Single copy $.50.

CHICAGO STANDARD BUDGET FOR DEPENDENT FAMILIES (Revised). Chicago Council of Social Agencies, 308 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 25c per copy.

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MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year: published by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE: College graduate (P. G. in social work), 6 yrs. as business executive, and experience in teaching and boys' leadership, desires position as assistant director or worker on staff of active social institution or community organization. Excellent references. 5594 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED, capable executive desires superintendency of Jewish child-caring institution. Good administrator. Excellent references. Box 5597 SURVEY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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EXPERIENCED DIRECTOR of Girls' and Womens' activities desires position in settlement or institution. Western community preferred. 5519 SURVEY.

WOMAN SUPERINTENDENT, with ten years executive experience in Social Work, desires position as superintendent or manager of Institution, boarding home or club, Box 5571 SURVEY.

MAN, College graduate, thirteen years educational work, three years supervisor welfare service U. S. Government, desires position as District Secretary or Director Welfare Service. Address Director, 1011 19th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PART-TIME publicity position. Experienced, social work and journalism. 5569 SURVEY.

WOMAN, college A.B. Sociology, experienced case worker, (colored), wishes position teaching research or social work. Eastern location preferred. 5578 SURVEY.

TRAINED NURSE, Jewish, with considerable and varied experience, including some Social Service, seeks responsible position. Nursing supervision in orphans' asylum, industrial welfare or other institution. Available September first. 5583 SURVEY.

YOUNG MAN, office and institutional experience; wife, registered nurse, several years experience, consider change. 5588 SURVEY.

CAPABLE Jewish executive, legal training, experienced general social work and institutional; wife, teacher and matron; desires superintendency preferably orphanage or Old Folks Home. 5535 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN, of training and experience, would like position as assistant to Superintendent or Housekeeper in small institution. 5573 SURVEY.

TWO well educated, experienced, refined, Protestant women, sisters, desire positions together in a large school, as House Mother and Assistant, or as Superintendent or Director and Assistant, in a small institution. Work with girls preferred. Best references. 5590 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE, young man, good education, intelligent, not afraid to think. Excellent organizer and administrator. Experienced directing Jewish Center and other organization programs, seeks executive position. Available September first. Address Box 5595 SURVEY.

INTELLIGENT and ambitious young woman with recreational training and eight years secretarial experience desires position as assistant to head resident in settlement or to welfare and personnel worker in organization or corporation. 5596 SURVEY.

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Administration of Jewish Federations.....*M. B. Hexter*
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Students should submit applications before September 1. Field Work period begins September 21; class work begins October 18.

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